



SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Bengal—																
Eastern hill tracts—																
Chittagong Hill Tracts—																
Hill Tracts—																
Naga Hills—																
Eastern—																
Backergunge																
Neakholly																
Chittagong																
Tipperah																
Dacca																
Nymensingh																
Dacca—																
Kootla																
24 Pergunnahs																
Midnapore																
Howrah																
Calcutta																
Hooghly																
Nuddea (Kishnagur)																
Jessore																
Furcedpore																
Central—																
Banbura																
Burdwan																
Beerbhoom																
Moorsheebad																
Sonbhal Pergunnahs																
Pubna																
Bogra																
Raishayee																
Maldah																
Northern—																
Rangpore																
Dinapore																
Jalpaiguri																
Darjeeling																
Orissa—																
Pooree																
Cuttack																
Balasore																
Chota-Nagpur—																
Singbhoom																
Manbhoom																
Lohardugga																
Hazaribagh																

† Not procurable.
 ‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushitee, Choodanga, and Ranghat 10 sers, and Meherpore 10-8 sers.
 § In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Thendal 10 sers, Magura and Boungou to sers, and Narail 7½ sers.
 ¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culina 10-6 sers, and Kameegunge 10-12 sers.
 ** At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.
 *** In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10-8 sers, Kandi and Jangpore 10 sers.
 †† At Sera jungle retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
 ‡‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nilphamari 10 sers, and Guabanda 7-8 sers.
 §§ At Pallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
 ¶¶ At Silliguri retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
 *** At Bhadrak retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
 ††† At Govindpur retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

† Retail price of common rice at Jaipore 26-4 sers per rupee, and at Kendrapara 33-13 sers per rupee.
 ‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pakhalahi 8 sers, Perozpoore 9 sers, and Blola 10½ sers.
 § At Panchganga hat in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
 ¶ At Cox's Bazar retail prices of salt 8 sers per rupee.
 † In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Maachigunge 9 sers, Maachigunge 8-14 sers, and Naraingunge 10 sers.
 ‡ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge and Sherpore 8 sers, Altea 10 sers, Jamalpore 9½ sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.
 § In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Salkhira 9-2½ sers, and Bagrihat 8 sers.
 ¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barasat, Basirhat and Diamond Harbour 9 sers, Barasatpoore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
 † In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chabhal 11-12 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 9-8 sers.
 ‡ At Serampore retail prices of salt 11 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arafinam</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADIAN PRAL (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—continued.																												
<i>Behar, south—</i>																												
Monghyr	15 4	15 12	20 0	21 0	12 1	13 2	13 10	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	...	21 0	22 5	21 1	22 9	22 1	23 10	126 0	126 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gya	14 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 5	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 8	11 5	11 5	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	No return received.																											
<i>Behar, north—</i>																												
Purneah	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur	15 8	15 12	20 3	22 11	13 14	13 14	15 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	21 7	23 0	24 0	20 3	22 11	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 2	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga	14 0	16 8	22 0	25 5	14 0	14 1	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffarpore	13 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	19 12	20 12	21 8	22 0	23 4	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	10 0
Serai	16 4	15 14	20 4	20 4	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	10 0
Chumpan	17 0	17 8	26 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. Provinces—																												
<i>Eastern—</i>																												
Mirzapur	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 10	16 0	18 11	20 1	10 5	10 5	14 10	15 3	17 9	17 9	13 9	13 13	20 9	23 3	13 8	...	18 7	19 12	22 4	18 7	21 4	23 3	154 8	154 8	10 11	10 6	10 5	10 5
Ghazipur	15 7	16 12	20 0	21 14	7 12	7 12	14 2	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	...	20 9	22 8	...	...	20 1	23 3	128 12	128 12	10 5	10 5	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	No return received.																											
Allahabad	13 4	14 0	19 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	18 8	19 4	...	...	20 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
<i>Central—</i>																												
Banda	15 0	17 8	16 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	12 12	15 0	15 0	18 0	10 12	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	19 0	...	...	21 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	17 0	17 1	18 6	19 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	19 3	...	...	23 0	24 3	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	10 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	10 14	10 14	...	...	16 0	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0
Kanpur	16 0	16 8	20 0	21 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Etawah	14 0	15 2	19 0	20 4	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Farukhabad	13 10	14 4	18 0	18 0	6 12	6 12	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri	14 0	14 8	18 2	19 4	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	16 4	18 4	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 12	10 0	10 0
Etah	14 10	16 8	20 0	21 12	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Western—</i>																												
Lalitpur	13 8	14 8	18 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	15 0	16 12	18 0	16 0	12 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	10 0
Jhansi	15 2	15 2	23 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 9	...	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0
Agra	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	...	22 0	22 8	21 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0
Mathra	14 8	15 0	21 0	22 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	...	22 0	22 8	21 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0
Aligarh	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 8	...	15 8	15 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0
Bulandshahr	15 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Meerut	14 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	22 0	22 4	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>																												
Balia	16 8	16 12	22 2	22 2	9 4	10 4	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	...	21 0	22 8	...	...	21 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 6	10 0	10 0
Amroha	15 8	15 2	20 0	20 3	10 5	10 5	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	21 8	24 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13	10 0	10 0
Graakpur	13 15	15 5	19 3	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	22 8	...	...	22 15	24 12	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 6	10 0	10 0
Etah	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	16 8	16 4	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	23 12	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Budhan	16 4	16 4	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	23 12	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Pilibut	14 10	15 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	23 12	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—continued.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																																																			
	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).				BAJRA OR CUSCUM (Pennisetum hybridum).				MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).				KANGMI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).				GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer aridianum).				MAIZE (Zea Mays).				AERAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).				FIREWOOD.				SALT.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.												
Punjab—																																																				
Southern—																																																				
Hissar	13 0	15 0	19 0	23 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	11 8	17 2																													
Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	100 0	11 0	12 8																													
Mongowery	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	200 0	11 0	11 0																													
Central—																																																				
Gurgaon	14 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	11 0	11 0																													
Delhi	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	11 0	11 0																														
Rohat	13 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	10 0	10 0																														
Karnal	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	10 0	10 0																														
Lahore	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	105 0	12 0	12 0																													
Sub-montane—																																																				
Umballa	17 0	18 0	23 0	28 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	13 0	13 0																														
Ludhiana	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	12 0	12 0																														
Jullundur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	10 0	10 0																														
Hoshiarpur	18 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0																																										
Gurdaspur	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0																																										
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0																																										
Hills—																																																				
Simla	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	65 0	8 0	8 0																													
Kangra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	10 0	9 0																													
North-western—																																																				
Sialkote	17 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	14 0																																										
Gujranwala	17 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0																																										
Gujrat	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0																																										
Jhelum	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0																																										
Rawalpindi	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	16 0																																										
Hazara	13 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	12 0																																										
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	12 0																																										
Kohat	11 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0																																										
Western—																																																				
Shahpur	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0																																										
Jhang	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0																																										
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0																																										
Bannu	15 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0																																										
D. I. Khan	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0																																										
Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0																																										
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0																																										
Sind and Baluchistan—																																																				
Karachi	11 0	11 8	18 0	16 0	8 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0																																										
Hydrabad (Gch. Bandar)	11 0	11 8	16 0	18 8	7 8	8 0	18 8	18 8	13 0	15 0																																										
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0																																										
Sukkur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	18 0																																										
Shahpur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	18 0																																										

Province	District	Area	Population	Revenue	Other	Remarks
Central Provinces	Nagpur	12,15	1,21,500	1,21,500	1,21,500	
	Bilaspur	15,7	1,57,000	1,57,000	1,57,000	
	Saugor	17,12	1,71,200	1,71,200	1,71,200	
	Damoh	13,0	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	
	Jubbulpore	21,0	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,10,000	
	Mandla	16,0	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	
	Soni	22,5	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	
	Balaghat	18,12	1,81,200	1,81,200	1,81,200	
	Bhandara	17,0	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	
	Chanda	22,7	2,27,000	2,27,000	2,27,000	
Eastern	Bilaspur	20,12	2,01,200	2,01,200	2,01,200	
	Raipur	16,10	1,61,000	1,61,000	1,61,000	
	Sambalpur	17,0	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	
	Baloda	16,0	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	
	Bastar	17,0	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	
	Elam	15,0	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	
	Elam	14,0	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	
	Elam	15,0	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	
	Elam	16,0	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	
	Elam	17,0	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	
Western	Nasirpur	12,15	1,21,500	1,21,500	1,21,500	
	Bilaspur	15,7	1,57,000	1,57,000	1,57,000	
	Saugor	17,12	1,71,200	1,71,200	1,71,200	
	Damoh	13,0	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	
	Jubbulpore	21,0	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,10,000	
	Mandla	16,0	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	
	Soni	22,5	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	
	Balaghat	18,12	1,81,200	1,81,200	1,81,200	
	Bhandara	17,0	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	
	Chanda	22,7	2,27,000	2,27,000	2,27,000	
Southern	Nagpur	12,15	1,21,500	1,21,500	1,21,500	
	Bilaspur	15,7	1,57,000	1,57,000	1,57,000	
	Saugor	17,12	1,71,200	1,71,200	1,71,200	
	Damoh	13,0	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	
	Jubbulpore	21,0	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,10,000	
	Mandla	16,0	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	
	Soni	22,5	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	
	Balaghat	18,12	1,81,200	1,81,200	1,81,200	
	Bhandara	17,0	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	
	Chanda	22,7	2,27,000	2,27,000	2,27,000	
Northern	Nagpur	12,15	1,21,500	1,21,500	1,21,500	
	Bilaspur	15,7	1,57,000	1,57,000	1,57,000	
	Saugor	17,12	1,71,200	1,71,200	1,71,200	
	Damoh	13,0	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000	
	Jubbulpore	21,0	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,10,000	
	Mandla	16,0	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	
	Soni	22,5	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	
	Balaghat	18,12	1,81,200	1,81,200	1,81,200	
	Bhandara	17,0	1,70,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	
	Chanda	22,7	2,27,000	2,27,000	2,27,000	

No return received.

Available only at Pusad in the Basim District.

is said he had load cartload, and bullock-load.

is common use.

● Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum hypoleucum</i>).		MARJA OR RAOT (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Seteria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLAY, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TUR CADJAN P.E.A. (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 8	...	...	13 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 3	136 3	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	21 13	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Comblatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	21 11	23 14	25 6	26 3	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	7 13	...	...	9 10	10 6	11 3	11 3	20 0	20 0	15 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 11	25 14	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 11	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	13 2	13 6	13 13	13 13	36 2	22 10	22 10	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	30 14	31 6	23 8	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	11 13	14 0	...	...	14 0	13 3	14 14	14 14	25 5	27 10	...	29 0	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 11	11 6	12 14	12 3	27 6	21 14	20 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	12 2	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	13 13	15 6	14 11	16 5	...	...	...	...	24 3	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 8	10 8
Vizagapatam	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	10 2	10 3	11 5	19 3	20 8	21 13	20 3	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godavari	12 10	12 10	...	...	14 14	14 14	15 8	16 0	23 0	21 2	21 2	29 2	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
East Coast, central—																										
Ktina	10 6	10 6	...	...	14 3	14 13	14 14	15 11	20 8	22 14	...	...	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	15 11	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 8	12 8
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	...	...	14 10	14 5	16 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	34 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 6	104 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	21 10	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 8	10 8
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 10	13 0	13 2	13 6	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 8	11 14	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 0	13 6	13 8	13 14	24 5	25 11	23 8	24 13	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 0	13 8
Mysore—																										
Mysore	No return received.																									
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur																										
Hassan																										
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	9 0	7 8	8 0	12 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	33 8	...	...	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 22nd September 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEES OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANGHI OR KARUN, MILLER (Serena italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ASHAR OR TUR CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bombay— Bijapur (revised).	15 8	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	10 15	11 7	19 10	20 9	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	16 7	19 9	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 2

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, October 1st, 1888.**

THE weather of the past week has been such as usually follows immediately the termination of the south-west monsoon rains in Upper India. It was pointed out in last week's report that the storm of September 12th to 20th almost certainly gave the final burst of heavy rain to Upper India, and that the rainfall accompanying this storm was due to humid winds from the Bay of Bengal. The Bombay current retreated considerably earlier than usual from the north and centre of the Arabian Sea in the beginning of September. The following telegram from the Agent, Peninsular and Oriental Company, gives the weather experienced by the last mail steamer in her passage from Aden to Bombay: "Light westerly winds and fine weather prevailed during the voyage from Aden to Bombay. There was a slight swell near Socotra, but from thence to Bombay the sea was smooth, and no current was experienced. The barometer was normal." Fine weather, light winds, and a smooth sea, which are the conditions that usually follow the retreat of the south-west monsoon proper and precede the establishment of the north-east winds of the north-east monsoon, hence prevail at present in the northern half of the Arabian Sea.

The heavy burst of rainfall attending the storm of last week, apparently exhausted for some days the strong, humid current in the Bay, and winds fell off very rapidly in strength towards the end of the past week and were replaced during the week under discussion by light and probably variable winds. The leading conditions of the past week have hence been an unsteady and feeble monsoon in the Bay, and a weak monsoon in the southern half of the Arabian Sea, which has given occasional showers in the Deccan and Southern India.

At the end of last week, fine dry weather prevailed over the whole of India except the south of the Peninsula, which was receiving light occasional thunder-showers. The barometer rose slowly during the 24th in Upper India, and the day temperature increased slightly, whilst the night temperature was being rapidly reduced. Moulmein received $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Belgaum 1 inch, and Trichinopoly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of rain during the day. The barometer was unusually steady during the next 24 hours, and the distribution of pressure on the 26th was practically identical with that of the 25th. Westerly winds extended during the day across Behar into Western Bengal, and light west to north-west winds prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India on the 26th. Bellary registered on the morning of that day $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain, and Maligaon (in Khandeish) 1 inch. No change occurred in Upper and Central India during the next 24 hours, either in the distribution of pressure or in the direction or character of the air movement. The weather was somewhat more unsettled in Southern India, and a large number of thunderstorms, which in several cases gave heavy rain, occurred over the greater part of Southern India including Mysore. Trichinopoly received 2 inches of rain, Wellington $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Cochin $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Negapatam $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and Salem and

Bangalore $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A brisk fall of the barometer took place in Upper India during the next forty-eight hours, and the mean daily temperature decreased 2° in the Punjab. Some showers were received in Burmah, Assam, and Southern India, but the amounts were generally small. Cuddapah obtained $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches during a thunderstorm on the 28th, Sholapur $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Trichinopoly $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The barometer began to rise again on the afternoon of the 29th and continued to rise during the remainder of the week, the rise being large in Upper India, and least in Burmah. The most important effect of these changes was to transfer the area of lowest pressure from the Punjab to Lower Burmah, and at the end of the week a small depression had formed in the Bay of Bengal to the south of Diamond Island. Light showers of no great importance fell on the 30th and the 1st in Burmah and Southern India. Temperature was falling slowly but steadily at the end of the week in Upper India, the air was drier in Northern and Central India, and skies were clear except in Burmah and the Peninsula.

From the preceding sketch of the weather of the past week, it will be seen that the week was entirely or practically rainless over a large part of the country including the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, North and East Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, North Bombay, Rajputana, and the North and Central Coast districts of Madras. Burmah, South and Central Madras, Mysore, Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, and Khandeish were the only areas which received fair rain during the week. As in nearly the whole of these districts the rainfall hitherto has been considerably below the average, the rainfall of the past week has been very beneficial and favourable, more especially in Khandeish and the Bombay Deccan. Thus in Khandeish a slight excess was received, whilst the Bombay Deccan obtained an inch more than the normal average of the week. The rainfall in these districts was, as might be anticipated from the conditions under which it occurred, very local and irregularly distributed. Thus, in the Ahmednagar district the total rainfall of the week ranged from 1 inch to $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and in the Nasik district from a tenth of an inch at the sudder station to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches at Niphad. The same irregularity of distribution is also shown by the rainfall returns of the Southern Madras and Mysore stations.

The following table shows fully the general character of the distribution of the rainfall of the past week over the whole of India (with the exception of Sind and Mysore, for which the returns are doubtful), and also of the total rainfall of the south-west monsoon period of the present year up to date.

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1888.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 14TH TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in Inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to October 1st.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	...	5'68	...	...	140'96	?
	Lower Burma	2'77	3'22	-0'45	71'10	86'12	-17
	Central do.	2'02	2'59	-0'57	89'05	63'63	+30
	Upper do.	2'15	?	?	30'05	?	?
	Arakan	3'94	3'21	+0'77	164'55	168'41	-2
BENGAL AND ASSAM...	Eastern Bengal	0'96	2'49	-1'53	62'64	76'39	-18
	Assam (Surma)	0	3'36	-3'36	114'61	81'59	+41
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'07	2'61	-2'54	55'90	66'75	-16
	Deltaic Bengal.	0'73	1'42	-0'69	50'49	4'00	+5
	Central do.	0'21	1'90	-1'69	43'71	47'82	-9
	North do.	0	2'76	-2'76	70'77	89'17	-21
	Orissa	0'91	1'80	-0'89	42'87	45'44	-6
	Chota Nagpur	0'48	1'39	-0'91	47'22	45'03	+5
	Behar (South)	0'17	1'41	-1'24	42'36	37'36	+13
	Do. (North)	0'63	2'15	-1'52	41'52	43'74	-5
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western (East). Provinces	0	0'94	-0'94	40'61	33'96	+19
	Oudh (South)	0	0'71	-0'71	45'34	33'86	+34
	Do. (North)	0	1'17	-1'17	42'40	35'61	+18
	North-Western (Central). Provinces	0	0'49	-0'49	47'45	27'99	+70
	North-Western (West). Provinces	0	0'28	-0'28	31'87	27'35	+17
	North-Western (Submontane). Provinces	0'10	0'93	-0'83	46'08	35'82	+33
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'22	-0'22	7'83	12'29	-37
	Do. (Central)	0	0'25	-0'25	10'19	21'12	-9
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'56	-0'56	26'59	24'20	+10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'52	-0'52	50'83	42'43	+11
	Do. (North-West)	0'03	0'24	-0'21	11'24	17'41	-35
	Do. (West)	0'01	0'11	-0'10	4'49	6'52	-31
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'89	2'18	-1'29	114'96	101'71	+13
	Madras (South Central)	1'61	0'95	+0'66	22'34	14'03	+59
	Coorg	1'08	2'01	-0'93	94'24	114'87	-18
	Mysore	2'80	1'42	+1'38	14'08	21'29	-34
	Konkan	0'31	1'44	-1'13	104'55	92'09	+14
	Bombay Deccan	2'19	1'10	+1'09	26'42	27'55	-4
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.	Khandeish	1'66	1'49	+0'17	15'67	22'49	-30
	Berars	0'51	1'14	-0'63	27'51	31'70	-13
	Central Provinces (West)	0'25	1'12	-0'87	31'50	38'18	-17
	Ditto (Central)	0'04	1'00	-0'96	42'71	4'93	+11
BOMBAY (NORTH) ...	Ditto (East)	0	1'26	-1'26	38'60	43'61	-11
	Guzerat	0	0'99	-0'99	20'75	38'84	-47
	Kathiawar	0	0'19	-0'19	6'75	18'21	-63
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Sind	0	0	0	0'16	3'85	-96
	Central India (East)	0'31	0'80	-0'49	34'39	29'60	+16
	Rajputana (East), India (West). Central	0	0'44	-0'44	20'42	23'68	-14
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'21	-0'21	14'49	12'89	+12
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'17	1'76	-1'59	17'46	24'54	-27
	Hyderabad (South)	0'27	0'84	-0'57	12'09	22'03	-45
	Madras (Central)	1'43	1'72	-0'29	13'78	17'00	-19
	East Coast (Central)	0'04	1'41	-1'37	13'79	17'39	-21
	Ditto (South)	1'32	1'17	+0'15	13'86	14'51	-4
	Madras (South)	0'75	0'88	-0'13	5'11	7'93	-36

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, 1st October, 1888.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th September, 1888.*—Rainfall good in all districts, except Kistna, Nellore, Ganjam, and Chingleput. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, and Tinnevely. Want of rain felt in these districts, and in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Kurnool, and Trichinopoly. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices falling in the southern districts, stationary in six and rising in the others. General prospects favourable, and improving in the affected districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Water-supply improved in Upper Sind, but still deficient in Karachi, where crops are suffering. Slight rain during week in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kanara, but good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where crop prospects are greatly improved. Rain urgently needed throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar and in parts of Konkan and Kanara, where crops are withering. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, Kathiawar, and Baroda, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Kaira, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Cotton damaged by storm, and excessive rain in parts of Dharwar, and by insects in parts of Kathiawar. Rice blighted in one taluka of Kanara, and standing crops damaged by crabs in one taluka of Karachi. Fodder scarce in parts of Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock good, except in one taluka of Hyderabad, and the eastern talukas of Nasik. Want of water felt in parts of Ahmedabad and Broach. Prices rising in Broach and Surat.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd October, 1888.*—Showers fell in parts of Bengal Proper and Orissa, but none in Behar and Chota Nagpur. Winter rice is good, except in the flooded tracts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions. More rain is now required for this crop throughout Behar, and in parts of the Rajshahye division, and also in the Burdwan district. Early rice and jute are almost harvested. The outturn of early rice is said to be less than the average in several districts in Behar and Chota Nagpur. The *bhadoi* harvest is proceeding, and is expected to yield a fair outturn, except in inundated places in Patna and Gya, where the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops will be very poor. Cultivation for the cold weather crops has begun. The condition of the people in the distressed districts of Orissa has somewhat improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—The rains appear to have ceased, and the weather is now bright and seasonable. The heavy floods of the previous week did considerable damage in Saharanpur. Harvesting of *kharif* crops has commenced, and *rabi* sowings are in progress. Supplies are sufficient, and prices of food crops fairly steady. General condition of agricultural stock is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Slight rain only at Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Prices are rising in Hissar, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* going on at Umballa and Amritsar. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* crops in progress. Rain wanted at Hissar, Ferozepore, and Sialkot. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, otherwise prospects of standing crops are good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are

reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Weather clear and warm. Rain urgently required in Jubbulpore, where prices are rising, and also for rice in parts of Seoni and the eastern districts. Prospects otherwise good. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Burma.—No report received.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Pulses and oilseeds being sown. Injury to late rice by insects reported from parts of Sibsagar and Kamrup. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Rainfall general and good in Mysore. Condition and prospects of crops favourable, but more rain is much required in parts of Mysore and Kolar districts. Sowing operations continuing. Outturn of crops fair. Prices have fallen slightly in Mysore district.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops in good condition.

Benar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Weather warm and sultry. Very little rain during the week; more is wanted. Cotton and *jowari* crops good. Preparations commencing for *rabi* crops. Fodder insufficient in some places. Prices of food grains rising slightly.

No rain during the week in Hyderabad. Crops withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt. Prices—wheat 11½, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 18, and tur 15 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Rain during the week all over the Agency, except in Neemuch, where it is urgently required. The only changes are crops slightly damaged in Bhopawar, and prices rising in Baghelkhand and Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Slight rain in Meywar district and Bikaner; elsewhere none. Agricultural operations unsatisfactory in Sirohi, Meywar, and Harowtee. Standing crops withering for want of rain in many places. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder at present sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices rising generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th September, 1888.*—Slight rain. Early mornings are foggy. Weather gradually becoming cooler. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF AUGUST AND 1ST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 22nd September and 6th October 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU* (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANKANI OR KAKUN, MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAV OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
2nd half of August 1888.																											
Nizam's Territories—																											
Secunderabad	13 8	13 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	10 7	10 7	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 3	...	...	12 3	11 11	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Belaram	14 1	14 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 4	10 4	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 4	18 0	19 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
1st half of Sept. 1888.																											
Burma—																											
Pegu—																											
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 0	9 7	12 15	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	141 8	150 0	16 0	19 0
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 14	3 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 9	...	...	...	...	225 5	205 5	16 0	16 0
Pegu (inland)—																											
Shwagun	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henrada	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	13 1	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	11 3	11 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyn	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 11	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	14 9	14 9
Upper Burma—																											
Mandalay	11 5	9 8	...	...	9 6	9 4	11 5	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	20 0	23 0
Arakan—																											
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 9	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	27 7
Kyauk-pyu	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 12	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	26 0	26 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 8	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	24 0	26 0
Nizam's Territories—																											
Secunderabad	12 3	13 8	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	18 13	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 8	...	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Belaram	13 8	14 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 10	9 4	19 4	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	12 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	9 4	9 4	19 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Ki-12 per 100 roba.

† Dal 3 annas per viss.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING INDIAN RAILWAYS.

No. 1009 R.T., dated Simla, the 25th September, 1888.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV (the Indian Railway Act) of 1879.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India, and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated 21st August 1880.

Public Works Department letter No. 1062 R.T., dated 20th October 1886.

Read also—

Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 11451., dated the 22nd March 1888.

Public Works Department letter No. 688 R.T., dated the 5th July 1888, to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Memo. from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 289 Railway, dated the 17th August 1888.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, as extended to the lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad occupied by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 11451., dated 22nd March 1888, the Acting Agent of that Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for Indian Railways, which have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council and were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880, may be applied to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.

RESOLUTION.—With the exception of Section XVII, which refers to the working of a single line of Railway on the system termed in Rule 3 of the said Rules "Train Despatching," the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of the said Act, as so extended, to sanction the application to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways of the General Rules for Indian Railways as published in the *Gazette of India* dated 18th September 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants and the public by a copy thereof [with the exception noted], and of this Resolution being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the office of the Station Master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1888.

The month of September usually witnesses the retreat of the south-west monsoon currents from Upper and Central India. The period of its withdrawal depends upon the previous general strength of the monsoon and upon the conditions established in Upper India, and usually occurs about the end of the third week of this month. This withdrawal from Upper and Central India is usually a comparatively rapid process. It is followed by light and variable winds for some time, after which the north-westerly and westerly winds of the cold weather or winter season set in and blow more or less steadily during the remainder of the year. The Bengal current continues to give moderate rain in the lower Gangetic plain and Burmah for some time longer, and there is a marked tendency at this period of the formation and advance of large depressions and cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal. The Bombay current usually withdraws more rapidly and completely from Upper and Central India than the Bengal current from Northern India, and in the last week of September and in October it gives light to moderate rain, chiefly on the Malabar Coast and in the Deccan and Southern India. This rain frequently occurs at the same time that fine weather and easterly winds prevail on the Konkan Coast or apparently after the south-west monsoon current has entirely withdrawn from the North Bombay Coast districts.

The present monsoon has been characterized throughout by a moderately strong Bengal monsoon current and by an abnormally weak Bombay current. The conditions at the commencement were, as stated in the forecast published in May, favourable in Northern India from Bengal to the Punjab, but were more or less unfavourable in Western India and the Deccan. The meteorology of the month of June showed what was not indicated by the coast observations that there were very unusual conditions prevalent in the north-east of the Bay and perhaps in Lower Burmah. The following account of the meteorology of the month of September shews that these features were present to as marked an extent at the end of the rains as they were at the commencement, and hence were very persistent during the whole monsoon period.

At the commencement of the month a depression which had advanced from the Bay across Chütia Nagpur into the North-West Provinces was filling up. The North-West Provinces and Oudh appear to have played nearly the same part in the meteorology of the south-west monsoon period of the present year that the Central Provinces did last year. They have formed a kind of sink to which many of the storms of the rains have drifted and in which they have finally disappeared.

The chief feature of the month has been two storms which formed in the Bay and passed into Northern India giving more or less heavy rain to the districts over which they advanced. The following gives a brief account of these depressions and cyclonic storms :

First Depression of the 3rd to 11th September.—This depression was shewn by the shift of winds at the Head of the Bay to north on the 3rd to be in process of formation on that day. General break in the rains obtained over the

whole of North-Western, Western, Central and Southern India, and a partial break in the North-West Provinces and Bengal. The depression developed slightly on the 4th and 5th, and occupied the north-west angle of the Bay on the morning of the 6th. It crossed the Orissa Coast on the afternoon of the same day and passed through Chutia Nagpur on the 7th. It was now shewn to be a feeble disturbance, the depression at the centre not exceeding a sixth of an inch. The storm gave moderate to heavy rain to Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and Behar on the 6th and 7th. It advanced into the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces on the morning of the 8th when the centre was a little to the south of Benares. The Central Provinces and eastern districts of the North-West Provinces had received moderate general rain during the preceding 24 hours. The depression moved during the day very slowly to the north-west and lay between Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Allahabad on the morning of the 9th. Larger amounts of rain were received on the 8th in the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces than on the previous day (Assam on this day also received a moderately heavy burst of rain and a series of thunderstorms gave fairly general and in some cases excessive rain in North-East Madras. Kurnool for example reported $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Masulipatam $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the 9th). The depression on the morning of the 10th, as shewn by the barometric observations at Gorakhpur and Lucknow, was very slight, but there was still a very clearly marked cyclonic circulation. The storm was now approaching the hills to the north of the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, and, as frequently happens in such cases, a tremendously heavy downpour took place in these districts on the 10th and 11th. Bansi in the Basti district received 24 inches, and Maharajung in the Gorakhpur district 21 inches. According to reports in the newspapers even larger amounts than these were received, 30 inches for example is stated to have fallen in the Lehra Pergunnah. The storm completely disappeared on the evening of the 11th, and fine weather was established over Northern India generally on the 12th.

A brief interval now succeeded before the formation of the second storm of the month. During this period a series of thunderstorms occurred in Western and Southern India which gave fairly general and moderately heavy rain. Thus, on the 11th Bombay received $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Salem, Kurnool, and Ratnagiri 2 inches, Poona $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Belgaum and Sholapur 1 inch.

The most important feature of the interval was the gradual extension of the trough of low pressure, which is a normal feature of the season at the head of the peninsula across the centre of the Bay, on the 11th and 12th into Tenasserim and Lower Burmah. The second storm of the month appeared at the eastern extremity of this trough of low pressure on the morning of the 13th and marched along it during the greater part of its existence.

Depression and storm of 13th to 21st September.—This was one of the more remarkable storms of recent years. So far as can be judged from the change of wind directions at the Tenasserim and South Burmah stations it advanced from the Gulf of Siam across the Malayan Peninsula on the 12th and 13th. Its centre was to the north-east of Tavoy on the morning of the 13th. It advanced to the west-north-west during the day and covered the greater part of Lower Burmah and the North of the Andaman Sea on the morning of the 14th when the centre was near Bassein. The depression at the centre now exceeded a third of an inch. Lower Burmah had very squally weather at this time and heavy rain fell in the coast districts. The storm

crossed the hills in South-West Pegu apparently without deflection of its path or diminution of velocity and advanced in a west-north-west course across the centre of the Bay with an average velocity of nearly 15 miles per hour. The centre at 8 A.M. of the 15th was in about Lat. 19° N. and Long. 90° or 91° E. The storm increased very rapidly in intensity during the day and was a fierce and dangerous cyclone on the evening of the 15th when the barometric depression at the centre certainly exceeded one inch and was probably much larger. It crossed the Orissa Coast near False Point on the morning of the 16th about 6 A.M. The storm-wave accompanying it flooded the low lying districts near False Point, but was much smaller than that of the great False Point cyclone of September 1885, and caused a comparatively small amount of damage. Heavy rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours in Lower Burmah, South Bengal, and Orissa, and skies had clouded over in the Central Provinces and rain was beginning to fall in that area. The storm advanced almost due west during the next 24 hours, and the centre at 8 A.M. of the 17th was midway between Raipur and Nagpur. The depression at the centre was now about three-tenths of an inch. Stormy cyclonic winds prevailed in the Central Provinces, and the general cyclonic circulation extended over the whole of India except the Punjab and Sind. Very heavy rain fell in the Central Provinces on the 17th. Pachmarhi received $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Seoni $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Nowgong $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Saugor $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Amraoti and Akola $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Khandwa and Nagpur $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. During the previous 24 hours the storm centre had continued to advance with an average velocity of nearly 15 miles per hour. It had now reached a critical stage in its existence. In the case of the large storms of the rains proper which advance into the Central Provinces, if a moderate or strong monsoon be blowing on the Bombay Coast they usually continue to advance westwards to the North Bombay Coast into Guzerat, Kathiawar, Cutch, or South-West Rajputana, and sometimes pass out into the Arabian Sea. If the Bombay current be very weak the storm either dies out in the Central Provinces or advances by a northerly course into Upper India, and usually along the trough of lowest pressure in existence immediately previous to the advance of the storm. In the case of the present storm the Bombay current had retreated from the North-East of the Arabian Sea, and as it was an unusually vigorous storm and fed by a powerful indraught from the Bay of Bengal it gradually recurved to north during the next 48 hours. It marched very steadily to the north-west during the 17th, and on the morning of the 18th the centre was about 50 miles west-north-west of Nagpur. Its rate of motion had hence decreased during the preceding 24 hours to an average of 4 miles per hour. Heavy cyclonic rainfall continued to be received in the Central Provinces, and more or less heavy general rain fell over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, as well as in Bengal and Burmah. Agra registered on the 18th 6 inches, Pachmarhi $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Roorkee and Ranikhet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Hoshangabad $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The storm continued to recurve and on the morning of the 19th was advancing almost due north. The centre was at 8 A.M. nearly midway between Jhansi and Saugor. The depression at the centre was unchanged in amount ($0.3''$) and the storm was now causing very strong easterly winds over the whole of the North-West Provinces and Behar. Its average rate of motion during the previous 24 hours was 10 miles per hour. The storm on the morning of the 19th covered Bundelkhand, the eastern districts of Central India, South-East Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. Very heavy rain was received at this time in the north quadrant Roorkee registering $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches

at 8 A.M. of the 20th, Delhi 6 inches, and Meerut $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The storm advanced during the 19th at an average rate of about 12 miles per hour, and at 8 A.M. of the 20th the centre was midway between Delhi and Meerut. Heavy cyclonic rain was now received in the submontane districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bijnor, and Umballa.

The following gives a statement of the rainfall of the week in these and the neighbouring districts which was almost entirely due to the heavy cyclonic rainfall of the 18th, 19th, and 20th, and illustrates the excessive character of the rainfall :

District.	Average rainfall of week.	Normal average rainfall of week.	Excess.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saharanpur	13.80	1.32	12.48
Umballa	12.81	0.76	12.05
Muzaffarnagar	12.10	1.53	10.57
Bijnor	11.25	1.83	9.42
Kumaon	10.68	?	?
Bulandshahr	10.62	0.73	9.89
Delhi	10.10	0.81	9.29
Agra	9.89	0.97	8.92
Meerut	8.29	0.70	7.59
Etah	8.11	1.12	6.99

The largest total rainfalls of the week were as follows :

Naini Tal	22.90 Inches.
Jagadhri (Umballa District)	19.40 "
Saharanpur	17.96 "
Bah (Agra District)	15.14 "
Sonipat (Delhi District)	15.10 "

Rain had now ceased to fall in the Central Provinces and Central India and skies were rapidly clearing. The storm area was very sharply demarcated in the western quadrant, clear skies and light winds prevailing to the west and north of Lahore, whilst strong winds and heavily clouded or overcast skies obtained over the whole of the North-West Provinces, Behar, and Bengal.

The fact that the storm had marched unbroken across the South Burmah hills, the Orissa hills and the Vindhya, shew that it was one of very considerable altitude. This was further confirmed by the fact that it advanced on the 20th across the Simla hills up to the first line of snows to which it gave a considerable fall of snow. It either filled up on the night of the 20th or marched across the snows into the interior. Skies cleared very rapidly in Northern India, and fine clear weather set in on the 21st over the whole of Upper and Central India. Some showers fell in the coast districts of Bengal and in Southern India on the 22nd and 23rd. Westerly winds set in over Upper India and extended rapidly eastwards and advanced into Bengal on the 24th.

During the remainder of the month fine clear weather prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India. A large number of thundershowers occurred in Southern India which gave fairly general rain to Khandeish, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and the greater part of Southern India in which it was much wanted and where the rainfall up to date was very considerably below the normal. At the end of the month there were slight indications of the formation of a cyclonic storm to the south of Diamond Island.

The barometric observations of the month indicate that pressure was considerably above the average (+ '03 to + '04) in Sind, Cutch, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and West Rajputana, or over the area of most deficient rainfall. It was practically normal over the greater part of Northern and Central India. It was considerably below the average in Lower Burmah ('04) and to a less extent in the south of the Peninsula ('02), in the latter respect resembling the conditions which prevailed in September, 1887.

The table of rainfall given below is based on the returns of the observatories only and is hence very imperfect. The rainfall of the month was excessive in the East Punjab and the North-West Provinces. It was slightly in excess in Mysore and Hyderabad, and was more or less in defect in all other districts. The only divisions in which the rainfall was relatively to the average very largely in defect were Sind and Cutch which were rainless during the month, Guzerat which obtained only 2 per cent. of its normal amount, and the Malabar Coast districts which obtained only 40 per cent., and the Konkan slightly more than 50 per cent. of its average amount. North Bengal also received little more than 50 per cent., and Lower Burmah 60 per cent.

In the remaining districts the deficiency ranged from 10 to 25 per cent.

The following table shews the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of September 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in September.	Difference from the average in September 1888.
Punjab, West	7	2'44	—2'29
" East	4	4'22	+2'74
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	9	6'71	+6'44
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	5'40	+2'02
Behar	2	7'50	—1'81
Northern Bengal	2	16'12	—7'65
Assam—Cachar	3	12'76	—1'63
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur	7	10'42	—1'92
Orissa—Northern Circars	6	8'54	—3'74
Central Provinces, South	7	9'11	—1'39
Berar—Khandeish	2	5'57	—0'66
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Nerbudda	8	6'02	—2'45
Sind—Cutch	3	0'64	—0'64
Guzerat	3	4'94	—4'84
Konkan	4	10'13	—5'42
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	5'34	+0'80
Malabar	4	11'26	—7'07
Mysore—Bellary	4	5'25	+0'22
Carnatic	6	4'21	—1'03
Lower Burmah	6	17'87	—7'28
Ceylon	2	6'27	—1'71

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, 3th October, 1888.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, October 8th, 1888.**

The chief feature of the weather of the past week has been a small cyclonic storm which began to form at the end of the previous week to the south of Diamond Island. The coast observations are not sufficient to enable its course to be traced with exactness. It however apparently drifted very slowly to the north-west and then recurved through north to north-east and passed into East Bengal on the 7th, where it broke up. It has been remarkable, more especially when contrasted with the storm of the second and third weeks of September, for the extreme slowness of its motion and its comparative weakness, although it was equally persistent and long-lived. At the end of the previous week weather was squally with strong winds on the south-west Pegu Coast and a small depression was evidently forming. Fine dry clear weather prevailed over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, and light occasional showers were falling in the Deccan and Southern India. There was slight local disturbance during the day in the Punjab which gave dust-storms and showers to the north and north-west districts. The barometer was rising rapidly at this time in Northern India. The depression in the Bay slightly deepened and the centre was probably about 100 miles to the south-south-west of Diamond Island on the morning of the 2nd. Winds had increased considerably in force at Diamond Island and now indicated the prevalence of stormy weather in the area of depression. Moderate to heavy showers fell at many stations in Southern India during the previous day. For example, Sholapur received $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Belgaum 1 inch, and Kurnool $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Pressure increased generally during the next 24 hours. The area of depression was almost unchanged in position and character, the centre having moved probably not more than 50 miles to the north-west. Moderate general rain fell in Burmah and East Bengal during the day. A few light showers were also received in the Deccan and Southern India. The barometric changes of the next 24 hours were very irregular. The storm continued to drift slowly up the Bay. The centre was probably in about Lat. 17° and Long. $91\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at 8 A.M. of the 4th. Heavy rain had fallen over the whole of Lower Burmah during the previous day and showers were commencing to fall in South Bengal. There was also some slight disturbance in the Punjab and western districts of the North-Western Provinces which gave numerous light showers in those areas. The storm centre advanced during the succeeding 24 hours at an average rate of about 8 miles per hour, and was probably in Lat. 19° N. and Long. $89\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. at 8 A.M. of the 5th. The winds at the Head of the Bay had shifted round to north, but were very feeble, thus indicating that the storm was one of small extent and moderate intensity. The barometer had risen considerably during the previous day in Upper India and the weather was very much drier. Skies had cleared in the Central Provinces and the North Deccan. Moderate rain had fallen in Orissa, Burmah, and East Bengal.

The slight disturbance which was in Upper India on the previous day passed across the Chakrata and Simla Hills up to the interior ranges to which they gave a heavy fall of snow, apparently extending down to about 12,000 feet.

The barometer fell rapidly during the next three days (about two-tenths of an inch) in Upper India, but this accompanied no change of weather in Northern India. The storm in the Bay had now advanced to the neighbourhood of the coast of the Sunderbunds. The centre was in Lat. 21° N. and Long. $89\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. at 8 A.M. of the 6th and was now marching to the north-north-east. Moderate general rain had fallen during the previous day in Burmah, Bengal, and Assam, and numerous thundershowers in Southern India and the South Deccan. The storm passed into East Bengal during the next 24 hours, and the centre was a little to the east of Dacca at 8 A.M. of the 7th. The barometric depression at the centre was about a sixth of an inch in amount at this time. Strong southerly winds had set in on the Bengal Coast as the storm advanced inland, but they appear to have hardly exceeded ordinary south-west monsoon winds in force. Rain had been almost exclusively confined to Burmah, Bengal, and Assam during the previous day, the largest amounts being received in East Bengal and Assam.

The storm broke up during the day, and on the morning of the 8th it had apparently disappeared. Rain in moderate amounts was received during the previous day in Assam and East Bengal. On the morning of the 8th, fine dry weather was established over the whole of India, and the rapid rise of the barometer which followed the disappearance of the storm speedily established cold weather pressure conditions over Northern India.

The preceding sketch of the weather shews that general rain fell in Burmah, Bengal, and Assam in connection with the storm. Tenasserim and Lower Burmah received about half an inch more than their normal amounts. Eastern Bengal and Assam obtained the largest amount of rain from their storm. The average actual rainfall of the week in Assam (Surma) was $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches or $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in excess of the normal average amount. Eastern Bengal received $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in excess. There was a moderate excess (of half an inch), in Deltaic Bengal. The North and West Punjab and the hill districts received a slight excess, and Mysore, the Bombay Deccan and some parts of Madras a moderate excess.

There was general deficiency over the remainder of the country, which was greatest and most marked in North Bengal and North Behar, the Malabar Coast, the Berars, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, and Southern India. There was practically no rain in Behar, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, South Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berars, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, West Rajputana, Hyderabad, and South Madras.

A portion of the rainfall of the week occurred in districts where it has hitherto been more or less deficient. This was especially the case in Khandeish, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and East Bengal.

The following table gives rainfall data for the week and also for the whole south-west monsoon up to date for the 51 meteorological and rainfall districts into which India has been divided :

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8TH, 1888.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 16TH TO OCTOBER 8TH, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average nor- mal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average nor- mal rainfall May 16th to October 8th.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	3.13	2.70	+0.43	195.85	152.66	+28
	Lower Burmah	3.32	2.65	+0.67	82.86	88.77	-7
	Central do.	1.85	1.99	-0.14	68.65	70.61	-3
	Upper do.	1.82	?	?	40.87	?	?
	Arakan	2.86	3.66	-0.80	151.52	172.07	-12
BENGAL AND ASSAM...	Eastern Bengal	4.27	1.80	+2.47	63.30	78.12	-19
	Assam (Surma)	7.33	1.80	+5.53	122.26	83.39	+47
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1.05	1.90	-0.85	56.72	68.49	-17
	Delhi Bengal	1.57	1.01	+0.56	52.08	49.01	+6
	Central do.	0.04	1.05	-0.41	43.11	48.88	-12
	North do.	0.40	2.08	-1.68	72.54	91.25	-21
	Orissa	1.19	1.03	-0.44	44.05	47.07	-6
	Churia Nagpur	0.59	1.01	-0.42	47.85	49.05	+4
	Behar (South)	0.10	1.44	-1.34	42.58	38.77	+10
	Do. (North)	0.06	2.45	-2.39	41.60	46.19	-10
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western (East). Provinces	0.02	0.73	-0.71	40.63	34.69	+17
	Oodh (South)	0	0.94	-0.94	45.34	31.26	+36
	Do. (North)	0	0.75	-0.75	42.40	36.36	+16
	North-Western (Central). Provinces	0.06	0.51	-0.45	47.52	28.49	+67
	North-Western (West). Provinces	0.12	0.29	-0.17	31.99	27.64	+15
	North-Western (Submontane). Provinces	0	0.57	-0.57	46.94	36.39	+29
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0.07	0.13	-0.06	7.90	12.42	-36
	Do. (Central)	0.14	0.29	-0.15	19.52	21.42	-7
	Do. (Submontane)	0.03	0.22	-0.19	26.62	24.42	+9
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0.88	0.23	+0.65	51.71	42.66	+21
	Do. (North-West)	0.26	0.19	+0.07	11.50	17.60	-35
	Do. (West)	0.15	0.04	+0.11	4.64	6.56	-29
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0.55	2.07	-1.52	115.51	103.78	+11
	Madras (South Central)	0.57	1.30	-0.79	22.02	16.23	+40
	Goorg	1.36	2.31	-1.15	95.60	117.38	-18
	Mysore	2.31	1.82	+0.49	15.31	23.11	-34
	Konkan	0.67	1.44	-0.77	105.22	93.54	+12
	Bombay Deccan	1.30	1.10	+0.20	29.15	28.65	+2
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERRARS.	Khandeish	1.18	1.49	-0.31	16.85	23.97	-30
	Berars	0.02	1.14	-1.12	25.32	32.84	-23
	Central Provinces (West)	0.11	0.79	-0.68	31.61	28.07	-19
	Ditto (Central)	0.01	0.72	-0.71	42.72	43.65	-12
BOMBAY (NORTH) ...	Ditto (East)	00.1	0.68	-0.67	38.61	41.29	-13
	Guzerat	0.05	0.89	-0.84	20.80	39.74	-48
	Kathiawar	0	0.19	-0.19	6.75	18.40	-63
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Sind	0.01	0	+0.01	0.18	3.85	-95
	Central India (East)	0.29	0.91	-0.62	34.68	30.51	+14
	Rajputana (East), India (West). Central	0.28	0.29	-0.01	20.74	23.90	-13
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.10	-0.10	14.49	12.99	+12
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0.74	1.83	-1.09	18.78	26.37	-29
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0.85	-0.85	12.00	22.38	-46
	Madras (Central)	0.86	1.57	-0.71	14.64	18.57	-21
	East Coast (Central)	0.44	1.39	-0.95	14.39	18.78	-23
	Ditto (South)	1.51	1.35	+0.16	15.37	15.87	-3
	Madras (South)	0.02	1.51	-1.49	5.13	9.44	-46

SIMLA, 8th October, 1888.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th October, 1888.*—No rain in Tinnevely, poor in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and Malabar, and good elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore; want of rain felt in these districts and parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem. Pasture insufficient in parts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Salem, and scanty in Madura and Tinnevely. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising in seven districts, falling in two and stationary in others. General prospects fair, and improving in all the affected districts, except Madura, Tinnevely, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Rain during the week slight in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, and Thana, but good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where crops and grazing are much improved. Total rainfall generally deficient and more needed urgently throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Konkan, where crops are suffering. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Satara, Kanara, and Kathiawar, and sowing of late crops in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Cotton damaged by insects in Wadhwan, and standing crops by blight and storm in parts of Hyderabad, by storm in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by blight, insects, rats and crabs in parts of Karachi. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik and Kathiawar. Scarcity of drinking water left in one taluka of Ahmedabad and parts of Broach. Prices rising in parts of Karachi and Surat.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th October, 1888.*—General rain in South-West and East Bengal and Orissa, showers also in North Bengal, while Behar and Chota Nagpur were rainless. Winter rice, except in the inundated places, is generally doing well, but rain is much wanted in Behar, North Bengal and Chota Nagpur. In Behar and Chota Nagpur the *bhadoi* harvest is still proceeding, and the general outturn is expected to be fair, except in Patna and Gya, where the crop is very poor on account of the floods in August. Cultivation for the *rabi* crops is proceeding, and in some places the sowing has begun. Prospects in Khurdah and other distressed parts of Orissa have improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—The weather is fine and clear. The early *kharif* is being harvested and sowings for the *rabi* are in progress. Supplies are plentiful and prices somewhat steadier though still tending to rise, possibly from the demand for sowing purposes in some districts. Condition of cattle satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Slight rain in certain districts. Prices are rising in five districts, and stationary in six, but fluctuating in Peshawar. Harvesting of *kharif* going on at Delhi, Umballa, and Amritsar. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* crops in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar and Ferozepur. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The rice crop is also suffering from drought at Sialkote, otherwise prospects are reported good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—No rain, except a few local showers in Sambalpur. Rain urgently required, especially

for rice, in Seoni and Chhattisgarh. The fall is very deficient in Jubbulpore. Prospects of cotton and *jowari* favourable. Winter sowings in progress. Cattle in fair condition. Prices rising in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th September 1888.*—In Lower Burma rice lands that were flooded are still being replanted. In Upper Burma sowing and planting continue. The weather is seasonable, and in Upper Burma, there has been ample rain and the crop prospect is generally good, as it is in Lower Burma, except where rice lands have been flooded. The price of paddy is rising steadily in Rangoon. Prices have also risen in Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Henzada, Amherst, Moulmein, Mandalay, but elsewhere are stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th October, 1888.*—In Lower Burma flooded lands are still being replanted. In Upper Burma transplanting continues, and in some places early paddy is being reaped. The rainfall has everywhere been ample. In Lower Burma the rice crop promises very well, except where floods have been high. In Upper Burma the crops are generally good. The food supply is not sufficient in the Upper Chindwin nor in parts of Toungoo. The price of paddy has risen in Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Moulmein, Toungoo, Tavoy, and Upper Chindwin, and has fallen in Myadaung. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of pulses and oilseed continues. Some injury to late rice by insects reported from Sibsagar. Tea and other crops in general doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Rainfall general and good in Bangalore. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of one taluk of the Mysore district where they are reported to be affected by excessive rain. Sowing has almost been completed and harvesting of sugarcane commenced. Outturn favourable. No material change in prices.

Some rain in Coorg during the week. Picking of cardamom crop commenced.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Weather warm. Slight rain has fallen in Buldana and Basim districts. More rain wanted throughout. Crops good. Picking of cotton commenced in some districts. Preparations for *rabi* crops continue. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder and water insufficient in some parts of the province. Prices almost stationary.

Slight rain during the week in Hyderabad. *Kharif* crops still withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in almost all taluks. Prices—wheat 11, coarse rice 10, white *juar* 16½, yellow *juar* 18½ and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Slight rain in most parts of Central India. Rain greatly needed in Bhopawar, Western Malwa and Neemuch. Prospects in Neemuch are reported gloomy. Standing crops, outturn and agricultural stock are not good. *Maize* and *jowari* crops damaged. Pasturage only fair. Prices rising.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Rainfall partial and slight. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory, except in Serohi, Meywar, and Harowtee. Standing crops withering in Serohi, Meywar, Harowtee, Ajmere, Kishengurh, and Kherwara, owing to want of rain. Harvest poor generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices still rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th October, 1888.*—Mornings foggy. Monsoon appears to be over. Winter rice crop is beginning to be in ear. General prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIV. OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.		Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>													
September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,23,726	476	1,514	7,53,206	498	2,03,494,380	139	1,09,044,531	526	...	12,74,048
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	2,12,038	127	1,664	3,52,000	211	21,29,450	127	86,72,137	202	9,42,887	...
ditto	Sindia	75	8,032	115	75	5,505	74	1,00,558	109	1,08,930	94	...	27,928
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	15,938	279	57	7,707	133	2,41,380	176	3,06,693	130	...	50,783
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	10,342	56	186	15,799	84	6,20,468	117	6,01,79	155	73,511	...
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghanpur	42	659	55	42	550	40	22,314	78	22,208	79	304	...
ditto	Mysore	140	9,430	68	140	10,419	75	2,40,303	71	2,40,820	73	9,523	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (c)	765	57,719	76	850	38,316	89	1,40,343	89	7,00,035	88	3,06,312	...
ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,668	40	136	8,146	61	94,378	64	3,37,120	103	2,72,742	...
ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	(d) 971	12	83	4,830	58	(d) 971	12	1,12,870	57	1,11,905	...
ditto	Barailly-Pilibhet	36	941	26	36	1,200	35	49,242	47	30,340	42	...	3,902
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	85	2,809	33	103	4,212	40	91,213	40	1,16,473	46	25,258	...
	TOTAL	4,664	10,44,872	224	4,858	12,22,540	252	3,05,10,478	279	3,08,04,810	265	3,84,341	...
<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>													
September, 1888	North-Western (e)	2,433	3,12,205	130	2,411	5,56,269	231	91,46,767	176	1,13,10,206	106	21,75,529	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,070	179	45	12,704	284	3,10,283	200	3,31,768	307	14,025	...
ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,927	95	125	16,115	129	3,07,581	102	2,95,174	98	...	12,407
ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (f)	645	2,27,931	353	673	3,03,079	450	37,55,952	243	41,80,047	258	4,24,035	...
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,580	57	27	1,421	52	41,844	64	43,030	67	2,105	...
ditto	Tirhoot	240	27,601	111	259	22,399	86	7,62,395	128	7,47,798	120	...	14,597
ditto	Burra	333	44,574	134	392	46,303	118	13,20,200	165	13,10,250	144	...	1,004
ditto	Jorhat	26	935	36	25	1,340	53	23,785	35	28,420	42	4,641	...
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	26	1	7	358	34	803	5	2,315	13	1,453	...
	TOTAL	3,890	6,54,829	168	3,964	9,59,954	242	1,56,70,220	170	1,82,64,959	192	25,94,739	...
<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>													
September, 1888	Madras	831	1,43,546	173	840	1,50,156	179	38,74,362	192	39,47,609	191	...	27,893
ditto	South Indian	654	98,688	151	654	1,07,083	165	24,14,798	153	25,02,031	165	1,58,133	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,98,245	266	1,497	5,29,080	354	1,85,62,305	510	1,95,04,773	542	9,42,408	...
ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	461	1,35,313	293	461	2,16,000	469	57,74,233	516	56,40,082	510	...	1,34,151
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	89,925	131	692	1,09,677	158	20,63,140	180	31,05,171	187	1,41,831	...
	TOTAL	4,139	8,65,582	209	4,144	11,12,836	269	3,36,00,038	335	3,46,90,026	349	10,80,988	...
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		12,683	25,05,288	202	12,966	32,95,390	254	2,07,89,730	269	2,38,40,804	270	40,00,608	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,09,71,720	137	4,52,86,377	146	...	...
NET RECEIPTS													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,18,007	132	3,85,03,427	124	...	2,54,580
<i>Assisted Companies.</i>													
September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	28,792	77	376	26,690	71	9,74,871	107	11,33,033	126	1,58,162	...
ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	3,007	176	22	4,150	187	1,24,072	332	1,31,183	249	6,111	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,933	74	67	5,846	88	1,58,016	98	1,67,832	104	9,816	...
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,524	96	78	9,275	119	2,01,599	106	2,06,942	111	5,343	...
	TOTAL	543	45,156	83	543	46,011	85	14,58,558	111	16,40,990	120	1,82,432	...
<i>Native States.</i>													
September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	23,796	114	310	29,508	95	7,15,693	142	7,21,074	105	5,381	...
ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,471	42	59	1,890	32	73,070	54	60,782	43	...	12,294
ditto	The Gaekwar's Mahratta-Vadnagar	21	401	19	21	600	29	16,376	32	21,032	42	4,656	...
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,506	65	209	14,726	70	4,85,874	104	4,57,074	98	...	27,950
ditto	Junagadh-Porbandar	68	1,807	27	68	2,529	37	7,567	44	80,013	33	13,476	...
ditto	Morvi	124	4,925	32	124	4,300	35	1,59,614	53	1,65,821	50	6,207	...
	TOTAL	673	45,014	67	791	53,553	68	15,23,260	93	15,12,676	84	...	10,524

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achhnera State Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.

(c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(d) Receipts for 3 days, from 15th to 17th September, 1887.

(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(f) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

11th October, 1888.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 42.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully or make known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
**WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE 2nd HALF
OF JUNE 1888.**

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 28th July 1888.)

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Sycc or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
N.-W. PROVINCES.			
Dehra Dun	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Saharanpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Muzaffarnagar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 12-0
Meerut	5-0 to 6-0	5-1 to 6-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bulandshahr	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Aligarh	3 12 0	4-0 to 10-0	9 6 0
Kummann	4-0 to 8-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwal	•	•	•
Bijnor	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Barilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Shahjahanpur	1-6 to 2-0	...	4 0 0
Tarai Pergunnahs	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 4 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 11-0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0
Etawah	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Etah	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	9-0 to 10-0
Jalaun	3 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0
Jhansi	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0
Lalitpur	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	11 0 0
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0
Fatehpur	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8
Banda	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Allahabad	3-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Hamirpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	12 0 0
Asamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 0
Mirzapur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	9 6 0
Ghazipur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Ballia	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Pilibhit	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
ODDH.			
Sultanpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Partabgarh	2 12 0	3 8 0	6 0 0
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3-8 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-6
Kheri	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 0 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 4 0
Bara Banki	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Rae Bareilly	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
Unao	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Hardoi	3 12 0	...	10 0 0
MYSORE.			
Bangalore	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 23-0
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Tumkur	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hassan	4 11 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Kadur	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Chitaldrug	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
RAJPUTANA.			
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	Nil.	7-8 to 9-6
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	12-3 to 15-0

• Return not received.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 6th October 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUR (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNDAGA (Cicer arvense).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR TUR (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—																										
Bihar, south—																										
Shahabad	15 0	15 6	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 4	15 12	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	8 4
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 0	9 12	10 12	11 8	11 8	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4
Bangalore	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4
Kolar	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4
Hassan	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4
Kadur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4
Shimoga	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	35 0	29 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL, FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1887-88.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE RABI SEASON 1887-88 (NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY).

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

NO. 1.—RABI STATEMENT.

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1887-88 AS COMPARED WITH 1886-87.		RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS.								REMARKS.			
			Rabi, 1886-87.	Rabi, 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	November.		December.		January.		February.			TOTAL.		
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.			In.	In.
Cuttack	.	.	2,439	600	...	1,839	1.77	0.25	0.47	...	0.62	0.84	...	0.62	1.71	Rainfall at Bhuddock station. No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.		
Balasore	.	.	1	126	125	...	1.61	0.10	...	...	2.86	1.47	...	2.86	4.43	
Midnapore	0.01	0.14	...	0.03	0.98	0.88	...	1.82	2.87			
Hoghly			
Gya	.	.	3,929	3,908	...	21	0.73	...	0.01	...	1.36	1.66	1.66	Rainfall at Arrah Station. Rainfall at Chupra station.		
Patna	.	.	2,285	2,536	251	...	0.18	...	0.13	...	1.45	0.81	...	...	0.81	
Shahabad	.	.	39,147	52,169	13,022	...	...	...	0.73	...	1.50	0.99	...	...	0.99
Sarun	.	.	1,580	2,314	734	...	0.18	...	0.58	...	1.86	1.20	...	...	1.20	
TOTAL	49,381	61,653	14,132	1,860			
			TOTAL INCREASE. 12,272															

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAW.
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

No. 11.—RABI STATEMENT.

NATURE OF CROPS.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarua.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards .	.	48	10	...	...	...	3	9	...	69
Sugarcane .	.	79	92	...	...	1,201	243	22,418	...	171
Cereals .	{ Wheat .	...	...	...	...	825	1,280	4,490	...	23,862
	{ Barley .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,595
	{ Rice .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse .	{ Miscellaneous	186	24	...	...	...	36	21,382	1,750	23,342
	{ Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	668	112	816	...	816
Fodder crops .	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	628	337	3,289	...	4,254
Fibres .	{ Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes .	{ Cotton .	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
	{ Indigo .	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Drugs .	{ Turmeric, &c.	38	...	...	...	...	638	378	443	41
	{ Opium .	...	...	...	...	557	...	...	...	2,016
Oilseeds .	{ Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	29	...	74	...	103
	{ Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9
Miscellaneous	{ Castor .	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	121	130
Hot-weather .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88		600	126	...	...	3,908	2,536	52,169	2,314	61,653
TOTAL RABI, 1886-87		2,439	1	...	...	3,929	2,285	39,147	1,580	49,381

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NO. III.—RABI STATEMENT.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Division.

NATURE OF CROPS.	TALDUNDA CANAL.	KENDRAPARA CANAL.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.	MIDNAPORE CANAL.	PATNA CANAL.	ARRAH CANAL.	BUXAR CANAL.	SARUN CANAL.	Total.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminnee-Byturree.	Acqua padda-Jaïpore.	Coosye.	Eastern Sone.	Buzar.	Gunduck.				
Garden and orchards	...	13	10	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	69
Sugarcane	35	19	92	...	...	...	...	...	1,869	...	171
Cereals	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	...	23,862
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,595
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	42	144	24	...	...	...	...	...	8,068	1,750	23,342
Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	816
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,071	...	4,254
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres	22	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Indigo	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	57
Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	443	41
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,016
Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	103
Castor	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	121	130
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	159	441	126	...	6,414	21,857	30,312	2,314	61,653	...	...
TOTAL-RABI, 1886-87	109	2,287	44	...	6,214	19,067	20,080	1,580	49,381	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWEE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NO. I.—ANNUAL STATEMENT. *Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in Canal Districts of Bengal.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT: Comparative Statement															RAINFALL.			
Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			KHARIF, 1887-88.			RABI, 1887-88.			In comparison with 1886-87.									
			TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with Kharif, 1886-87.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with rabi, 1886-87.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with 1886-87.								
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Cuttack .	} Informa- tion not avail- able.	} Informa- tion not avail- able.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.			
Balasore .			89,167	20,388	...	600	...	1,839	89,767	18,549	...	+20.6	45.00	32.09	-28.6			
Midnapore .			9,710	3,220	...	126	125	...	9,836	3,345	...	+33.9	39.30	33.60	-14.5			
Hooghly .			64,885	...	4,029	...	...	...	64,885	...	4,029	-6.2	33.08	38.53	+16.4
Gya .			547	...	301	...	...	...	547	...	301	-55.0	...	...	...
Patna .			29,348	3,055	...	3,908	...	21	33,256	3,034	...	+9.1	59.52	32.89	-44.7			
Shahabad .			25,409	10,537	...	2,536	...	...	27,915	10,788	...	+38.6	60.07	21.41	-64.3	
Sarun .	202,773	21,095	...	52,169	...	...	254,942	34,117	...	+13.5	60.58	26.06	-56.9			
			5,050	4,484	...	2,314	734	...	7,364	5,218	...	+70.8	61.94	27.38	-55.8			
TOTAL	...	...	426,889	62,779	4,330	61,653	14,132	1,860	488,542	75,051	4,330	+14.5	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE		58,449	NET INCREASE		12,272	NET INCREASE		70,721							

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

NO. II.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balassore.	Midnapore.	Hoochly.	Cyz.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	48	10	...	...	...	2	9	...	69
Sugarcane	158	184	...	...	3,083	1,584	15,931	...	20,940
Wheat	...	...	...	...	1,201	243	22,418	...	23,862
Barley	...	...	...	...	825	1,280	4,490	...	6,595
Rice	89,088	9,618	64,885	547	26,052	23,635	171,241	5,050	390,116
Miscellaneous	186	24	...	...	189	190	23,094	1,750	25,433
Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	668	36	112	...	816
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	628	337	3,289	...	4,254
Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Fibres	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Indigo	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Turneric, &c.	...	...	...	...	557	638	378	...	2,016
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	29	...	74	...	103
Mustard, &c.	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9
Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	121	130
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	24	...	13,889	...	13,913
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, 1887-88	89,767	9,836	64,885	547	33,256	27,945	254,942	7,364	488,542
TOTAL, 1886-87	71,218	6,491	68,914	848	30,222	17,157	220,825	2,146	417,821

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NO. III.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	TALOUDDA CANAL.	KENDRA-PARA CANAL.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.		MIDNAPORE CANAL.	PATNA CANAL.	ARRAH CANAL.		BUXAR CANAL.		SARUN CANAL.		REMARKS.
			Brahminsoo-Byturnee.	Acquapadda-Jaipur.							Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Boxar.	Gunduck.			
Garden and orchards	35		13	10					...	2	...	...	9	...	...	69	
Sugarcane	120		38	184					...	4,667	...	13,610	2,321	...	...	20,940	
Wheat	...		...	...					...	1,444	...	3,749	18,669	...	...	23,862	
Barley	...		...	...					...	2,105	...	3,194	1,296	...	...	6,595	
Rice	26,628	60,944	...	11,134	...				65,432	49,687	97,124	74,117	9,653	5,050	...	390,116	
Miscellaneous	42	144	...	24	...				...	379	13,441	9,653	59	1,750	...	25,433	
Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	...				...	704	53	...	2,071	...	...	816	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...				...	965	1,218	...	...	...	...	4,254	
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres	22	166	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	
Indigo	...	57	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
Turmeric, &c.	...	38	...	...	...				...	1,195	...	320	58	443	...	2,016	
Opium	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...				...	29	...	9	65	...	...	103	
Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Castor	...	4	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,913	
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	...				...	24	9,840	...	4,049	...	...	...
TOTAL, 1887-88.	26,847	61,404	11,352	...	...	...	...	...	65,432	61,201	142,558	112,384	80,078	2,146	...	488,542	
TOTAL, 1886-87.	18,685	52,126	6,898	...	...	...	...	...	69,762	47,379	140,747	...	...	...	...	417,821	

G. A. G. SHAWEE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

No. ¹²
416-28.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 17th October 1888.

Read again the undermentioned papers on the subject of the creation of certain Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India :

Home Department Resolution No. ¹₄₃₋₅₇, dated the 12th February 1886.

Home Department Resolution No. ⁹₂₀₀₋₃₀₁, dated the 23rd August 1886.

Home Department Resolution No. ¹₅₇₋₂₀₀, dated the 11th March 1887.

Read also—

Letter No. ¹¹²⁰₁₁₁₋₈₅₇₋₃₁, dated the 5th September 1888, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

RESOLUTION.

The claims of the University established at Allahabad under Act XVIII. of 1887 to participate in the benefits of the six scholarships established under Home Department Resolution No. ¹₄₃₋₅₇, dated the 12th February 1886, cited in the preamble, have recently been urged on the consideration of the Government of India. These scholarships have hitherto been placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation, the number of scholarships awarded in each year being limited to two. Under this arrangement, the Madras and Punjab Universities elected scholars in 1887, and the two other Universities of Calcutta and Bombay in 1888. The claims of the Allahabad University, however, now render it necessary to effect such a modification in this arrangement as will ensure to each of the five Universities an equal share in the advantages of the scholarships in question. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the scholarships in the following sequence :

Allahabad	}	...	...	...	...	1889
Madras	}	...	...	...	...	1890
Punjab	}	...	...	...	...	1891
Calcutta	}	...	...	...	...	1892
Bombay	}	...	...	...	...	1893
Allahabad	}	...	...	...	...	1894
Madras	}	...	...	...	...	1895
Punjab	}	...	...	...	...	1896
Calcutta	}	...	...	...	...	1897
Bombay	}	...	...	...	...	1898

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and communication to the authorities of the Universities concerned.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad, for information ; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information ; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MacDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, October 15th, 1888.

As stated in last week's report, the storm which was the important feature of the weather of that week broke up on the evening of the 7th, and at the end of the week (on the 8th) fine dry weather was established over nearly the whole of India.

On the morning of the 8th pressure was two-tenths of an inch lower in the Punjab than in Ceylon and the south of the Bay. Light westerly winds prevailed in Upper India, and easterly winds on the Bombay Coast. South-westerly winds apparently extended over the whole of the Bay, but were already very weak and unsteady on the Bengal Coast.

During the next 24 hours pressure increased over the whole of India, slowly in the south of the Peninsula, and rapidly in Northern India. The isobar of 30.00" included nearly the whole of the Deccan and Southern India, which hence formed the area of maximum pressure at this time. No change of importance had taken place in the air movement, except that winds were lighter and more unsteady in Bengal. Rain was confined almost entirely to Burmah and Southern India, and fell chiefly during thunderstorms. Cochin registered 2½ inches, Wellington 2 inches, Rangoon 1½ inches, Calicut 1½ inches, Madras, Bassein, and Tounghoo 1 inch, at 8 A.M. of the 9th.

A further rise varying in amount from .03" in Southern India to .1" in Sind occurred during the next 24 hours, and established approximately uniform pressure over India (the normal condition in October) on the morning of the 10th. A few light showers fell during the preceding 24 hours in Burmah and Malabar, but the amounts were in all cases small. During the next 24 hours the barometer was steady over the whole of India, and the uniformity of the pressure distribution was as marked on the 11th as on the 10th. Winds were slowly shifting round to north-west at the head of the Bay, and to north in Lower Burmah, but were very unsteady on the 11th and 12th. Temperature was slowly but steadily falling from day to day in Upper India. The rainfall of the preceding 24 hours in Burmah and Southern India was even less than that of the previous day, and was confined to light local showers.

As stated above, the normal October conditions of pressure were established on the morning of the 10th, and during the remainder of the week pressure changed slowly in the oscillatory manner characteristic of fine weather in India. It commenced to fall on the 11th after the prolonged rise of the previous three days, and was on the average .05" lower in all districts on the morning of the 12th. Some light showers again fell in Burmah and South India. The largest reported rainfall was only four-tenths of an inch (at Coimbatore).

The barometer again fell by nearly equal amounts over the whole of India (excluding Assam) during the next 24 hours. The easterly winds on the Bombay Coast had strengthened slightly and were unusually steady. Light showers fell at some of the Burmah stations and at Sibsagar.

After the general fall of the previous two days, averaging nearly a tenth of an inch in amount, the barometer began to rise on the afternoon of the 13th. The changes were small during the next 24 hours, and the range of pressure over India on the 14th was barely a tenth of an inch. Northerly winds were fully established during the day in Burmah, and skies cleared in the Coast districts.

During the next 24 hours pressure increased by amounts varying from .01" in South India to .11" in the Punjab and .12" in Rajputana. This transferred the seat of maximum pressure from the Deccan to the Punjab and Rajputana. A rapid decrease of temperature occurred in Upper India and at the hill stations during the day. The cloud amount had increased during the previous 24 hours in Southern India, and a large number of showers (giving in the majority of cases very light rain) had fallen in Burmah and Southern India.

At the end of the week the pressure and temperature conditions and the winds in Northern India were rather those characteristic of the commencement of the cold weather than of the middle of October. Pressure was very high in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Madras as compared with Burmah,

so that conditions were antagonistic to the commencement of the normal north-east winds of the season which usually give more or less general rain to the West Coast of the Bay, from Gopalpore southwards. The north-east monsoon appears to be established over the whole of the Arabian Sea, and light variable, or northerly winds over the north and centre of the Bay.

The preceding remarks have shown that the rainfall of the week was unusually scanty, and was confined almost exclusively to Burmah and Southern India, and even in these districts it was much below the normal. No rain was received in Behar, Orissa, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, Central India, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of North Madras. The average deficiency exceeded an inch in the West Coast districts of the Bay (more especially in Ganjam and the Circars), Orissa, Assam, South and Central Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. It was absolutely greatest in Assam (Surma), where it averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Orissa and Coorg, for which it averaged nearly 2 inches.

The collection of rainfall data by weekly telegrams will be discontinued from this week until the commencement of next year's monsoon. The following table will hence be the last of the present year's series. It gives a fairly correct view of the actual district rainfall of the present year's monsoon.

The chief feature of the monsoon of 1887 has undoubtedly been the unusual weakness of the Bombay current, shown partly by the deficient rainfall over the whole of the peninsula except the West Coast districts, and partly by its very early and rapid retreat. The Bay current has been quite up to its ordinary strength, but in consequence of the peculiar pressure conditions in Upper India it was drawn away from East and North Bengal towards the Gangetic plain and Upper India.

The following gives a brief and general summary of the district rainfall of the past monsoon:

Burmah and Assam have received normal and on the whole favourable rain. The whole of the Province of Bengal, with the exception of North and East Bengal, have obtained normal amounts of rain. The rains held off at the commencement of the season, but set in generally during the last week of June and were fairly abundant. The deficiency in North and East Bengal averaged 20 per cent. The rains ceased somewhat earlier than usual in Bengal on the 8th of October.

The rains have been unusually abundant in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, more specially in South Oudh, which has received 35 per cent. in excess, and the central districts of the North-West Provinces which have had the very large average excess of 19 inches or 59 per cent. above their normal amount.

The rainfall of the season was normal or in moderate excess in the Eastern Punjab. It was largely in defect in the South Punjab (37 per cent.), and in the North-West and West Punjab (32 per cent.).

The rains have been on the whole most deficient in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind, or in the same districts in which they were very scanty last year. Guzerat received only 52 per cent. of its normal amount, Kathiawar 37 per cent., and (if the returns be correct) Sind only 5 per cent.

Rajputana and Central India received on the whole their average amount, but the rainfall was very irregularly distributed, and the rains also terminated very early in the middle of September.

In the Central Provinces and Berars the rainfall throughout the whole season was steadily below the average. The deficiency for the whole season averaged 15 per cent. in the Central Provinces, and 23 per cent. in the Berars. In these districts the rains also terminated much earlier than usual about the 15th September.

In the West Coast districts south of Guzerat the total rainfall is above the average to a moderate extent, heavy rain having fallen in July and August. The rains, however, ceased in the Konkan in the middle of September and at least two weeks earlier than usual.

Over the greater part of the peninsula (excluding the Bombay Deccan, in which there was slight excess accompanying very irregular distribution) the south-west monsoon rains have been very largely in defect. Thus in Kandesh the deficiency averages 32 per cent., in North and Central Madras it averages 27 per cent., and in South Madras 44 per cent. The returns for Mysore and Hyderabad are very defective, but apparently show that the deficiency was as large at least as in the neighbouring districts of Madras.

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15TH, 1888.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 14TH TO OCTOBER 15TH, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to October 15th.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	1.74	2.66	-0.92	198.20	155.32	+ 28
	Lower Burmah	1.59	2.14	-0.55	84.79	90.91	- 7
	Central do.	1.43	1.80	-0.37	70.61	72.41	- 2
	Upper do.	0.76	?	?	50.25	?	?
	Arakan	1.84	2.61	-0.77	154.01	174.68	- 12
BENGAL AND ASSAM...	Eastern Bengal	0.17	1.76	-1.59	63.64	79.79	- 20
	Assam (Surma)	0.17	2.50	-2.33	122.43	85.80	+ 43
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0.19	1.20	-1.01	57.22	69.69	- 18
	Deltaic Bengal	0.02	1.51	-1.49	52.10	50.52	+ 3
	Central do.	0.02	1.34	-1.32	44.97	50.22	- 10
	North do.	0.30	0.79	-0.49	72.84	92.04	- 21
	Orissa	0	1.88	-1.88	44.05	48.96	- 10
	Chulia Nagpur	0.01	1.02	-1.01	47.86	47.07	+ 2
	Behar (South)	0	0.59	-0.59	42.58	30.37	+ 8
	Do. (North)	0.05	0.70	-0.65	46.96	46.96	- 11
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0.51	-0.51	40.63	35.20	+ 15
	Oudh (South)	0	0.30	-0.30	45.23	33.56	+ 35
	Do. (North)	0	0.42	-0.42	42.40	36.97	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0.24	-0.24	47.52	29.74	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0.14	-0.14	32.01	27.78	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0.38	-0.38	46.81	36.77	+ 26
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0.14	-0.14	7.90	12.56	- 37
	Do. (Central)	0	0.18	-0.18	19.52	21.60	- 10
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0.08	-0.08	26.62	24.50	+ 9
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0.22	-0.22	49.88	42.88	+ 16
	Do. (North-West)	0	0.14	-0.14	11.53	17.74	- 35
	Do. (West)	0	0.04	-0.04	4.64	6.60	- 30
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1.88	2.80	-0.92	117.39	100.59	+ 10
	Madras (South Central)	1.26	1.60	-0.34	24.18	17.80	+ 35
	Coorg	0.48	2.45	-1.97	96.08	119.83	- 20
	Mysore	0.02	1.38	-1.36	15.33	24.49	- 37
	Konkan	0	0.65	-0.65	105.22	94.19	+ 12
	Bombay Deccan	0.03	0.89	-0.86	27.75	29.54	- 6
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.	Khandeish	0	0.75	-0.75	16.85	24.73	- 32
	Berars	0	0.19	-0.19	25.47	33.03	- 23
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0.18	-0.18	31.61	29.15	- 19
	Ditto (Central)	0	0.18	-0.18	42.72	48.83	- 13
BOMBAY (NORTH) ...	Ditto (East)	0	0.24	-0.24	58.61	44.53	- 13
	Guzerat	0	0.12	-0.12	20.81	30.86	- 48
	Kathiawar	0.01	0.10	-0.09	6.76	18.50	- 63
	Sind	0	0	0	0.18	3.85	- 95
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0.21	-0.21	34.68	30.72	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), India (West).	0.06	0.11	-0.05	20.81	24.02	- 13
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.05	-0.05	14.49	13.04	+ 11
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0	1.79	-1.79	18.78	28.17	- 33
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0.73	-0.73	12.09	23.61	- 49
	Madras (Central)	0.09	0.99	-0.90	14.73	19.57	- 25
	East Coast (Central)	0.02	1.60	-1.58	14.40	20.37	- 29
	Ditto (South)	0.46	1.48	-1.02	15.82	17.09	- 7
	Madras (South)	1.15	1.73	-0.58	6.28	11.17	- 44

SIMLA, 15th October, 1888.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th October, 1888.*—No rain in Ganjam and Madras; scanty elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore; want of rain felt in these districts and in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Tanjore, Madura and Salem. Pasture scanty in parts of Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely, and insufficient in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising in nine districts, falling in six, and stationary in others. General prospects fair except in Ganjam, where they are bad.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Slight rain during week in parts of Dharwar, Broach, Kanara, and Kathiawar; more rain needed urgently in parts of Khandesh and Nasik and throughout Guzerat, Konkan, and Kathiawar, where crops have mostly suffered; more also required, especially for late crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Kathiawar, and sowing of late crops in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Standing crops damaged by blight in parts of Hyderabad. Probable outturn of cotton in Baroda six, and in Shikarpur twelve annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Kaira, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Kathiawar and Baroda. Want of drinking water felt in parts of Kathiawar. Prices rising in Panch Mahals, Surat, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th October, 1888.*—Slight showers have fallen in Burdwan, Bankura, Nuddea, Jalpaigori, and Backergunj, but none in other districts. Rain is generally much wanted except in the eastern districts, where there was heavy rain on the 6th and 7th instants. In Behar, the want of rain has affected the winter rice in most parts, but elsewhere the condition of the crops is still good. Ploughing for, and sowing of, the *rabi* crops, are proceeding, but rain is required for these crops also in some of the Behar districts. Some distress is reported in the flooded tracts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The condition of the people in the distressed parts of Orissa has improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Weather bright and seasonable. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* ploughing and sowing in progress. Supplies ample and prices of food grains on the whole stationary. General condition of the agricultural stock continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—No rain. Prices stationary in most districts. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in many districts. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* commenced in nearly all districts. More rain wanted at Hissar, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, and those dependent on Bara Canal in Peshawar have almost dried up. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient except in Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan, and in Pindigheb in the Rawalpindi District.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Rain urgently required in Jabalpur both for autumn crops and winter sowings; it is also required in Seoni, Nunar, Nagpur, and in the eastern districts for rice. In Bilaspur the rice crop is expected to yield nothing except where irrigated.

Autumn crops being cut, and winter sowings in progress. *Jowari* and cotton favourable. Prices rising in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th October, 1888.*—In Lower Burma crops are progressing favourably. Slight damage was caused to crops by floods and excessive rain in Akyab and Toungoo. In Upper Burma transplanting continues, and in some places early paddy is being reaped. In Lower Burma the rainfall was fair, and in Upper Burma scanty; while no rain fell in Mandalay, Lower Chindwin, Myingyan, and Pakokku. In Lower Burma crops promise well generally, and in parts of Upper Burma the crop is reported to be better than that of last year. Rice is scarce in parts of Toungoo, but no severe distress is anticipated; rice is also scarce in Upper Chindwin. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Bassein, Amherst, Tavoy, Sagaing, and has fallen in Henzada and Shwebo. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of pulses and oilseeds progressing. Prospects of tea and other crops in general, good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Rainfall general, except in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Hassan districts, where more is needed. Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season generally good. No material change in prices.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops good. Picking of cardamom crops completed.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Rainfall hitherto insufficient; one good shower wanted. Standing crops in fair condition. Cotton in flower. Sowing of *rabi* commenced. Fodder insufficient. Prices of food grains rising.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week, except in Shahabad and Pattur taluqas; *kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt generally. Prices rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—The following are the only changes since last report. Rain reported insufficient for *rabi* sowings. In Bundelkhand outturn of harvest reported indifferent. Pasturage and fodder fair in Western Malwa. Rain badly wanted in parts of Kuksi, Jhabua and Dhar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Rainfall again very slight and partial. Agricultural operations unsatisfactory in Sirohi, Kherwara, Meywar, Harowtee and Kishengurh. Standing crops have suffered for want of rain in Sirohi, Harowtee, Ajmere, Kishengurh, Meywar and Kherwara. Harvests poor generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Kherwara and Meywar. Prices rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th October, 1888.*—No rain. Winter has begun. Late autumn rices almost ready to be harvested. Outturn good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY ACCOUNT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1887.

No. 621 A. R., dated Simla, the 5th October, 1888.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 743A.R., dated the 2nd November 1887.

Read also the following—

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 1053R., dated 11th September 1888.

I beg to lay before the Government of India, the usual Synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1887.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1887, of the several Railway Companies, bears interest as shown below :

Railway.	CAPITAL BEARING INTEREST AT						Premium on Stock.	Discount on Stock.	Total Capital raised.
	3½%	3½%	4%	4½%	4½%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Madras ... ..	...	207,800	102,300	500,000	900,900	9,767,670	12,014	...	10,000,644
South Indian ... ..	...	970,000	...	428,000	153,544	3,085,333	62,328	3,000	4,661,103
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	100,000	888,500	...	...	...	7,660,300	32,270	14,000	8,637,070
Great Indian Peninsula ... ..	...	1,048,700	3,270,360	...	...	30,000,000	297,305	233,901	34,670,664
Oudh and Rohilkhand ... ..	...	3,720,300	1,820,700	...	...	4,000,000	16,922	47,611	9,768,311
(1) Total to end of 1887	100,000	6,886,300	5,422,160	928,000	1,153,504	41,363,593	419,830	298,002	58,930,296
(2) Ditto ditto 1886 ... ..	...	6,101,400	5,430,150	925,000	1,100,864	43,359,811	300,633	64,384	56,210,294
(3) Ditto ditto 1885 ... ..	...	4,401,400	4,217,160	925,000	1,100,824	43,349,189	200,166	66,134	50,795,194
(4) Ditto ditto 1884 ... ..	...	4,328,760	3,011,080	925,000	1,170,510	46,339,769	200,702	46,134	54,834,804
(5) Ditto ditto 1883 ... ..	...	1,601,000	0,264,080	925,000	1,100,834	43,322,340	437,620	305,670	53,372,666
(1) Compared with (5) Increase (Decrease)	100,000	1,777,500	37,000	...	13,360	12,002	210,286	233,618	1,835,000

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital Accounts of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £4,396,262 :

TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.				Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Year.	Amount.					
	£	£	£			
To end of 1883	53,372,665	...	206,367			
" 1884	54,844,504	1,471,929	...			
" 1885	56,295,094	1,450,500	...			
" 1886	56,210,294	...	84,800			
" 1887	53,035,294	1,825,000	...			
		4,747,429	351,167			
Net increase		4,396,262				

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

			£	Increase. £
To end of 1883	...	...	52,096,035	666,966
" 1884	...	...	53,240,053	1,144,018
" 1885	...	...	54,516,361	1,276,308
" 1886	...	...	55,517,215	1,000,854
" 1887	...	...	55,920,875	403,660
Increase in five years			...	4,491,806

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction," on the open lines of railway, during and to end of the year, gives the following cost per mile:

Railway.	CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE PER OPEN MILE.		Remarks.
	During 1887.	To end of 1887.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1,518'87	1,34,635'01	Metro gauge.
South Indian	1,120'74	69,066'03	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,379'35	2,00,667'93	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,496'19	2,04,491'04	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	12,990'39	1,28,595'00	
Average outlay excluding South Indian	1,059'10	1,79,785'78	
Ditto including ditto	1,069'43	1,53,737'73	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:

Railway.	REDUCTION IN STOCK.					Total reduction in five years.
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	2,01,952	68,943	4,59,341	3,09,528	6,76,372	40,512
South Indian	2,38,593	94,461	4,83,856	3,51,498	5,54,202	5,39,436
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,36,077	1,86,482	2,78,348	6,48,977	4,31,054	2,62,134
Great Indian Peninsula	22,48,846	3,40,888	20,24,643	13,64,504	8,76,659	16,91,138
Oudh and Rohilkhand	21,21,133	6,62,439	8,31,436	20,31,146	34,209	1,19,518
Total	37,93,957	2,98,473	24,11,752	40,93,186	6,01,984	18,08,412

7. The increase in the store balances during the year under review on the South Indian Railway is due principally to heavy shipments of permanent-way materials for renewals of line, and that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to large imports of English stores especially coal which did not reach India until after 31st December 1887, and which could not therefore be issued although brought on to the Indian Books.

8. On 31st December 1887, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent :

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22½	24½	2½
South Indian	not fixed.	(a) 28½	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	31½	10
Great Indian Peninsula	63	70½	7½
Oudh and Rohilkbund	12½	28½	16½
Total	110½	156½	56½

(a)—Not included in the total.

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, which have now become state lines, the Gross Earnings, Working Expenses, and Net Earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under :

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	6,29,91,406	3,22,21,602	3,07,72,804
1884	6,24,57,699	3,20,82,475	3,07,75,224
1885	6,73,27,871	3,51,47,654	3,21,80,217
1886	7,21,55,228	3,56,28,831	3,65,26,397
1887	7,20,41,944	3,61,22,174	3,59,19,770

	Rs.	Rs.
10. For the year 1887 the net earnings amounted to ...		3,59,19,770

Deduct—

Interest charged on overdrawn Capital ...	2,19,258	
Moiety of Surplus Profits due to Shareholders ...	53,59,123	
Contribution to Provident Funds ...	2,16,571	
		57,94,952

The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at ...		3,01,24,818
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11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1887, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table

as also the percentage of Interest and Net Profits to the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profit and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest.	Loss to State.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1886 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent. of guaranteed interest.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Madras	28,60,358	56,70,316	28,00,000	3,385'16	49'30	4'07	3'46
South Indian	10,06,744	21,91,303	6,85,426	805'19	36'72	4'50	3'50
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,568	41,70,000	12,56,599	2,863'85	28'07	4'80	6'14
Great Indian Peninsula	1,09,82,000	1,29,61,019	40,16,800	3,119'05	31'24	6'74	6'33
Oudh and Rohilkhand	30,30,230	36,45,920	8,00,000	1,171'05	21'03	4'15	3'28
Total 1887	3,01,34,918	2,90,54,667	10,70,351	374'39	3'88	4'07	4'84
1886	3,05,01,972	3,00,70,603	15,91,077	405'06	5'49	4'84	5'07
1885	3,74,40,316	2,93,52,000	9,03,764	234'75	3'19	4'00	4'54
1884	2,50,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,290	650'48	9'88	4'77	4'34
1883	2,00,57,400	2,77,95,433	17,27,934	436'07	6'23	4'81	4'54

12. The result of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1887 may be considered satisfactory. The annual result in the last five years has been turned from a loss of Rs. 17,27,934 in 1883, to a gain of Rs. 10,70,351 in 1887.

13. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings as described in synopsis, page 1.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between column 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	2,00,57,400	2,77,95,433	17,27,934	3,17,21,019	86,63,620	30,30,505
1884	2,50,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,390	3,31,50,500	66,41,145	40,48,065
1885	3,74,40,316	2,93,52,000	9,03,764	3,40,01,117	66,51,001	50,49,127
1886	3,05,01,972	3,00,70,603	15,91,077	3,07,05,308	62,03,436	77,94,506
1887	3,01,34,918	2,90,54,667	10,70,351	3,79,65,603	76,40,975	98,11,326

The details for each year are as follows :

1883.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7 5/16d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 3.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	25,26,549	27,04,416	31,91,807	64,25,909	39,03,410	7,21,543
South Indian	13,04,309	21,29,613	8,21,245	26,00,090	12,05,202	3,73,047
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	53,53,313	49,20,161	12,33,049	66,05,820	6,87,393	9,05,636
Great Indian Peninsula	1,41,93,462	1,24,93,200	17,00,262	1,60,67,847	1,25,015	15,74,647
Oudh and Rohilkhand	21,79,907	31,35,000	6,53,133	36,50,792	13,20,835	7,18,202
Total	2,60,87,490	2,77,85,423	17,27,994	3,17,21,019	56,73,529	30,35,595

1884.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7 5/16d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,35,667	56,91,450	27,38,763	64,29,133	24,87,745	7,39,992
South Indian	14,00,599	21,17,130	6,66,731	24,96,709	10,36,119	3,79,579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,43,252	43,20,161	11,23,088	49,72,700	5,70,453	5,52,635
Great Indian Peninsula	1,34,64,200	1,26,48,395	8,18,955	1,42,66,562	6,02,302	16,21,257
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,06,597	23,30,626	10,22,020	40,07,094	17,98,441	7,06,413
Total	2,56,12,424	2,61,07,761	24,95,260	3,21,66,600	64,44,145	40,46,905

1885.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6 1/2d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	23,79,168	56,98,329	24,19,600	67,30,306	34,57,038	10,37,378
South Indian	15,71,921	21,32,617	8,60,696	24,35,666	10,63,734	5,03,638
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	50,61,690	41,90,266	14,71,423	49,52,433	7,09,257	7,63,166
Great Indian Peninsula	1,32,31,607	1,27,91,006	24,30,601	1,51,16,011	1,16,586	22,23,015
Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,03,641	26,39,073	16,35,232	45,61,813	29,67,973	10,22,740
Total	2,74,49,216	2,63,52,690	9,93,761	3,40,01,117	62,61,801	50,49,137

1886.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 3.	Guaranteed interest at 5% based on the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 3.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	23,30,343	60,96,838	34,60,586	71,84,963	10,96,709	14,26,184
South Indian	14,69,694	21,69,364	6,99,780	20,36,638	13,66,944	6,69,164
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,35,478	44,37,881	16,97,597	55,47,676	5,87,803	11,60,784
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,77,979	1,29,67,873	40,10,407	1,60,60,296	7,97,688	22,12,784
Oudh and Rohilkhand	28,40,698	27,97,350	9,47,643	81,76,947	33,27,269	13,70,697
Total	3,06,61,972	2,80,70,896	15,91,077	3,67,66,398	62,03,436	77,94,603

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 3.	Guaranteed interest at 5% based on the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 3.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,66,366	80,78,348	36,09,800	73,06,536	44,40,178	16,80,168
South Indian	16,06,764	21,61,303	6,66,468	29,46,996	13,43,863	7,67,494
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,668	44,74,060	12,56,599	57,61,614	29,346	12,64,845
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,63,909	1,29,64,819	40,18,690	1,65,50,306	8,32,601	26,66,399
Oudh and Rohilkhand	30,26,330	29,46,020	8,09,690	63,06,330	23,62,100	16,62,410
Total	3,01,96,818	2,90,64,607	10,70,361	3,79,66,693	76,40,676	29,11,336

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and officer noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. ^{36 F.}
6-89.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—under the Simla, the 19th October, 1888.

Read again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. ⁶⁻⁸⁸₃₉₀₋₅₀, dated the 8th December 1881, regarding the organization of Agricultural Departments.

Read—

Circular from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department No. ⁶⁻⁸⁸₄₋₁, dated the 17th August 1887, calling for reports on the material condition of the lower classes of the population in India.

Read also—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 757-1077, dated the 23rd April 1888.
Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 139G., dated the 25th April 1888.
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 367, dated the 27th May 1888.
Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 219G., dated the 2nd June 1888.
Letter from the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 674, dated 24th June 1888.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 87T.R., dated 30th June 1888.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2052, dated 12th July 1888.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 263S., dated 23rd July 1888.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ^{1040S.}₁₋₁₀, dated 25th July 1888.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 915S., dated 25th July 1888.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ^{1191S.}₁₋₁₀, dated 15th August 1888.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. ²⁷⁴¹_{28 Confidential}, dated 27th August 1888.
Submitting reports on the condition of lower classes of the population in India.

RESOLUTION.

1. IN the Resolution which was issued in December 1881 on the organization of Agricultural Departments, and which dealt with the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners for the protection of the country against scarcity, distress and famine, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council directed that an analysis of agricultural tracts should gradually be set on foot with the view, firstly, of ascertaining in what parts of the Empire the agricultural population and the lower classes of the people are suffering from an insufficiency of food or agricultural capital; secondly, of discovering the causes of any conditions of degradation which might be found to exist; and, lastly, of suggesting or providing such remedies as might be found necessary or desirable. The policy of the Famine Commissioners was explained to be the maintenance of agricultural operations at a high standard of efficiency. The Government of India fully accepted its obligation to assist in the accomplishment of this important duty. It was urged upon Local Governments and Administrations that efficiency of agricultural operations could only be maintained at a proper standard by securing that cultivators and labourers, their families and cattle, are properly fed, and their need for labour and agricultural appliances adequately met. Insufficiency of food was pronounced to be one of the leading causes of agricultural degradation, and on this account as well as on account of the suffering due to an inadequate food-supply, to be a question which demanded the fullest investigation by Agricultural Departments.

The Government of India is aware that since the issue of the Resolution of 1881, the new Departments have been occupied in organizing a system under which complete information will eventually be collected regarding the condition and prospects of each village or tract of agricultural land, and which will ultimately lead to an intimate knowledge of the circumstances of the lower classes in every part of British India. The existence of distress and of the causes which may have produced it will then, it is anticipated, have been fully examined, and the time will then come for the application of the remedies which must, so far as they are within the means of the administration, be provided. His Excellency the Governor General is not, however, satisfied to leave to a future time, of which the distance is as yet unknown, the commencement of positive action towards the fulfilment of a duty which the Famine Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State declared to be one of the most necessary functions of the Government. The recent expenditure of capital upon railways and canals has, it is true, done much in two important directions to provide for the protection of the lower classes against scarcity and distress. But there are some other remedies enumerated in the 10th paragraph of the Resolution already quoted which in His Excellency's opinion admit to some extent at least of early application. Prominent among these is the promotion of emigration whether to Colonies or to other parts of British India. It is with the latter question—the promotion of inland emigration—that the present Resolution will deal.

2. It will be well in the first place to advert to the emigration which already to a certain extent obtains in some parts of India, and to notice the more salient points indicated in the Census reports of 1881.

The relief afforded by emigration to the Colonies of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, which have within the last ten years taken only 151,955 Indian immigrants; is too small to meet the difficulties revealed by the Census returns of 1881. The movement is, however, beneficial to India, and may with the revival of the sugar trade again assume its former proportions. In any case the fact that natives of India can be induced even to this extent to emigrate to foreign countries seems to show that the problem with which we have to deal is not as hopelessly insoluble as it has sometimes been represented to be, and to justify the belief that they may be induced to move in larger numbers to unoccupied lands in the Indian Peninsula and Burma. There is, however, an advantage attending Colonial emigration which is wanting in any scheme which can be proposed for a comprehensive system of migration within India—in that the capital necessary to enable the emigrant to leave his home and to establish himself abroad is supplied by the planter. This advantage is also held out to emigrants who proceed to the tea gardens of Assam, and it is believed that during the last ten years nearly 300,000 persons have migrated thither; but although the relief thus afforded by the field of employment in Assam is undoubtedly perceptible, and is likely to become still more valuable as communications improve and capital increases, there are climatic influences which must at present preclude Assam from becoming a field for colonization on any very large scale. The annual movement of population to Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements is also considerable, and serves to keep up the standard of comfort in districts like Madras in Madras.

The census taken in 1881 disclosed the fact that in parts of India the pressure of population had reached a point beyond which further increase would be attended with danger. In Bengal eight districts had a village population of more than 700 souls to the square mile, and the mean of the eight districts was reported to have "reached the astonishing figure of 802.66." In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh twenty-one districts had a population of more than 500 to the square mile; and in Benares, Ballia, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Lucknow the mean density of population per square mile exceeded 700. In the Punjab no such figures were attained, but in eight districts the rural population varied between 300 and 400 per square mile—a condition of things which suggested the remark that "in the most populous districts the capacity of the soil to support agricultural population had been strained to the utmost."

Madras had no single instance of an entire district in which the density exceeded 600, and in the ordinary settled districts the extremes of density varied from 583 per square mile in Tanjore and 515 in Vizagapatam to 91 in Kurnool; but in certain taluks of the Tanjore district aggregating an area of 1,323 square miles the density of population was 877 per square mile. In Bombay the density of normal population nowhere reached a high figure; but the census taken in that Presidency indicated that in some districts the struggle for subsistence was severe.

As was to be expected, the density of the rural population was found to a great extent to depend on the fertility of the soil and on a favourable rainfall. In one district a population even of 800 to the square mile may live in comfort, while in another 200 to the square mile may mean starvation. But there can be little doubt that even in the most fertile districts of India, in some of which, as in Azamgarh, the population amounts to over 1,000 to each square mile of cultivation, the situation must be perilous.

Among other facts brought to light by the census operations of 1881 was the migration within India of large numbers of people from the province of their birth; and this fact suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the desirability of, in the first place, instituting an enquiry into those cases in which a considerable population had been induced to move from over-crowded districts to sparsely inhabited tracts. The practical object of the enquiry was to set forth the agency or influences employed to initiate such movements, the difficulties attending them, and in the case of unsuccessful efforts, the causes of failure. The result has been the acquisition of valuable information, which is published in a condensed form as an Appendix (B) to this Resolution.

3. In anticipation of the detailed analytical examination of agricultural tracts, which it is the duty of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture eventually to provide but which may not be fully worked out for many years to come, His Excellency next considered it desirable that an enquiry should be made into the condition of the lower classes of the population, with a view to discovering what localities are on account of the pressure of population and insufficiency of produce in urgent need of relief.

The replies to the enquiry thus instituted are, on the whole, of an encouraging nature, and testify to the great progress in the prosperity and protection of agricultural interests which has followed the extension of railways and canals. But the Government of India desires it to be distinctly understood that the enquiry to which reference is now made was necessarily only of a cursory and incomplete character, and in no way supercedes the obligation, placed upon Departments of Land Records and Agriculture by the Resolution of 1881, to continue to work out the careful analysis of agricultural tracts, which is necessary in order to ascertain with certainty and precision in what localities any section of the lower classes of the population is suffering from insufficiency of food, or from other causes which tend to a degradation of agricultural operations and to local distress. In the meantime the enquiry which has been made enables the Government of India to place before Local Governments and Administrations a sketch (Appendix A) of the general condition of the lower classes in India, and to indicate roughly the localities in respect to which it appears desirable to examine the question whether the inland migration can be usefully encouraged.

4. It may be stated briefly that, over the greater part of India, the condition of the lower classes of the agricultural population is not one which need cause any great anxiety at present. The circumstances of these classes are such as to secure in normal seasons physical efficiency for the performance of agricultural work, though in the tracts classed as "insecure" there is always a risk in the event of a failure of the rains, that the more indigent class of the people may be overtaken by distress in various degrees and forms, and be deprived of the wages ordinarily provided by the agricultural operations on which in normal seasons they depend for their livelihood. There is evidence to show that in all parts of India there is a numerous population which lives from hand to mouth, is always in debt owing to reckless expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, and in consequence of this indebtedness and of the fact that their creditors, the middlemen, intercept a large proportion of the profits of agriculture, does

not save, and has little or nothing to fall back upon in bad seasons. Nevertheless, in the majority of cases, there is no sufficient cause for the direct interference of Government.

In one or two parts of the country, however, there seem to be grounds for anxiety. In Behar, it is believed, that 40 per cent. of a population of 15,313,359 is in a state of agricultural degradation. The chief remedy suggested by the Government of Bengal is emigration. Emigration to the Colonies, to the tea plantations of Assam, and with far greater effect to the eastern districts of Bengal, already relieves, in a certain measure, the congestion of population in Behar, but the obstacles of climate and language and the risk to health in reclaiming land in Assam or Eastern Bengal have hitherto impeded emigration on a larger scale. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there is now no evidence of marked agricultural degradation, and even in districts such as Ballia, where the density of population is over 700 to the square mile, the fertility of soil which is the cause of the density of population secures general prosperity. Still the census figures, which show that in twenty-one districts there is a population of more than 500 to the square mile, suggest the inference that the time may not be far distant when it may be necessary to relieve overpopulation by some comprehensive scheme of emigration. This remark especially applies to the districts east of Lucknow. And although the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is of opinion that there is at present nothing which demands special action in those Provinces, it recognizes as the best corrective for local distress the emigration of the surplus population from one part of the country to another. In the rest of India, with the one exception of the Ratnagiri District in the Bombay Presidency, no precautionary measures of exceptional character seem to be immediately called for; so that in existing circumstances Behar is the tract which demands the chief and closest attention of the Administration. But as before remarked the enquiry which has been made and which has led to the above conclusion is only of a preliminary character, and must be supplemented by the careful analysis of agricultural tracts which was enjoined on Departments of Land Records and Agriculture in the Resolution of 1881.

5. In considering the areas which are or may be rendered available for the relief of these overpopulated districts (which may briefly be described as the alluvial region between Lucknow and Patna), it will be convenient to make some attempt to group unoccupied tracts under the several classes into which they naturally fall when certain well marked physical peculiarities are taken into consideration. The classification thus roughly assumed is not however put forward as accurate or exhaustive.

Land which is either unoccupied or insufficiently occupied may be divided into four classes:

- (a) culturable land which can support no population without irrigation;
- (b) culturable land which can support only a scanty population until supplied with irrigation or other protection against drought;
- (c) waste culturable land which when reclaimed can support a full population;
- (d) land unculturable owing to natural causes inherent in the soil.

Broadly speaking, the entire country west of a line from Peshawar to Bikanir and Bikanir to Karachi lies within class (a), and comprises about a third of the Punjab, with Sind, and the adjacent Native States. The average monsoon rainfall is much below 10 inches; the soil, though fertile, is arid, except along the line of rivers; water occurs only at a considerable depth, and wells are difficult of construction. Expanding population in these tracts must follow canal irrigation, which has been largely extended in recent years both in the Punjab and Sind, and will continue to be developed as rapidly as means permit.

The second division (b) embraces the regions to which the south-west monsoon gives only a rainfall varying from 10 to 30 inches. It is split into two sections, a northern and a southern, which together occupy about a third of the whole peninsula. The northern section lies within the angle formed between a line from Peshawar to Allahabad and a line from Allahabad to

Baroda, and is of course exclusive of the tract already classed under (a). The southern section is roughly represented by the interior of a triangle having the delta of the Godavery for its apex and the inner line of the Western Ghats for its base. Though sparsely populated, these regions are already almost wholly occupied, and the areas at the disposal of Government for colonization are small. But even if extensive areas were available, it is open to grave doubts whether Government would act wisely in encouraging the increase of population in these districts. Except in the lower half of the southern section, which is fed by the north-east or cold weather monsoon, the rainfall is exceedingly precarious, and the population has at various periods been reduced by famine. Of recent years railways have done much to open up these tracts; but while improved communications will mitigate the loss of human life from starvation, they exercise no protective influence on agriculture, or the principal agencies through which agriculture is maintained—water and cattle. Protection can only be efficiently afforded by artificial irrigation, and in a great part of the tracts in question the means of irrigation are wanting, while in others the soil is unsuited for irrigation.

A consideration of climatic conditions and physical characteristics leads to the conclusion that the area grouped under the second class, though large and in parts fertile, affords little or no suitable outlet for redundant population.

A more hopeful prospect is offered by the tracts which may be grouped under class (c). These comprise the whole of the sub-Himalayan belt, large tracts in the Central Provinces, the unreclaimed forests lying between those Provinces and Madras, and so much of Burma as is not yet cultivated. A great part of this area, particularly in Burma, is at the disposal of Government; the soil is fertile, and the rainfall sufficient and regular. There is already a spontaneous expansion of agriculture going on; but ample opportunity exists for a more rapid and regular effort at colonization. In the central and western sub-Himalayan tracts there is perhaps but little land which could be utilized, while in the eastern portion of the same belt which lies below Darjeeling and in Assam, waste lands are already being opened up under the influence of European capital and improved communications, and it would seem unwise to interfere with or hasten this development. But in the Central Provinces there exists a fairly considerable area of Government land possibly suitable for emigrants from the North-Western Provinces; and in Burma, where the acquisition of the Upper Province has given to India an accession of culturable land, of which the area is sufficient to meet the needs of the redundant population of Madras and Bengal for many years, there are extensive tracts of land fitted for settlers from those Provinces. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has consulted the Local Governments as to the measures which may be taken to bring these lands under colonization.

Coming to class (d), it may be said to comprise all the barren tracts of pure rock, sand and saline soils which are to be found scattered over India, and which amount roughly to one-sixth of the total area of British territory. Though at present unfitted to support population, certain of these tracts may by skilful treatment be rendered culturable; and with this object in view, it is of importance that they should be retained in the possession of Government. The measures which may be taken for their reclamation deserve discussion; they do not, however, come within the scope of the present enquiry.

G. It is of importance to bear in mind the exact words of the Famine Commissioners when alluding to a possible scheme of migration. They spoke of the "physical wants and the mental and moral idiosyncracies of the Indian agricultural population," and the following typical instances of migration, which will be briefly noticed, show that these wants and idiosyncracies require most careful attention.

The Jagdispur jungle in the Shahabad district, Bengal, about 8,000 acres in extent, was cleared by Government, and a lease of it given to a European firm. The whole area has been reclaimed, and is now cultivated by a thriving tenantry. In 1859 there was not a single inhabitant. In 1881 the population was 8,597. The success in Jagdispur is, to a large extent, due to the cautious manner in which the lessees proceeded. They did not risk failure by gathering too many emigrants at a time. They found that a very few families sufficed to

form a nucleus; and that when once a reasonable prosperity was assured to them, other families soon followed in their footsteps. They found it necessary to place some one in charge of their emigrants, who could communicate with the authorities, help them in their troubles, whether domestic, social or agricultural, and prevent them from getting into debt to money-lenders. Materials for roofing their huts, and assistance in the way of loans of seed, cattle and implements, were given, and the emigrants were secured in a right of occupancy after they had ploughed and sown the land.

In the Chanchal estate in the Maldah district, in Bengal, a ridge of waste about six miles in length was reclaimed by the Manager of the estate, who induced some 30 families of Santals to settle. For the first year the Santals were helped with seedgrain, and were given employment of various descriptions until their crops were fit to cut. Light rates were charged, and in ten years the number of families increased from 30 to 300.

Another instance of Santal migration deserves to be mentioned. In 1880 the Indian Home Mission to the Santals after prospecting the neighbourhood of Guma Dwar in the Goalpara District of Assam took twenty Santals there as pioneers to build sheds for the coming settlers. At the beginning of 1881 220 Santals started and after surmounting many difficulties they have established nine villages with a population of some 700 persons. They retain their own village system, they settle their differences among themselves and are all now well to do. The success of the movement is due to the fact that it has been led and supervised by practical Europeans of the Mission who possessed the confidence of the Santals. Government has also assisted by defraying the travelling expenses of the emigrants from the Santal Parganas to Guma Dwar and by granting advances free of interest to the settlers until they could reap a crop of their own.

There are numerous other instances of successful reclamation effected by capitalists, which will be found in the Appendix (B) to this Resolution. A scheme of colonization, which was directly initiated by Government, deserves to be noticed here as the circumstances attending its failure furnish an useful lesson. The details of the Charwa colonization scheme were as follows. An agricultural colony was to be established in the Charwa jungle, in the west of the Hoshangabad district, Central Provinces, the site proposed being within a few miles of the Bombay road and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the land was rich and the climate good. The colonists were to be drawn from the Kurmi, Jat, Ahir, and other good cultivating castes in the trans-Ganges portion of the Allahabad and adjoining districts, and in the neighbouring parts of Oudh, and they were to be numerous enough to permit of 10 villages of 50 families each being founded. Men of character and influence were to be attracted to lead the emigration by promises of revenue free land. The colonists were to be transported by rail to Charwa; and when there, were to be supplied with plough cattle and agricultural implements. The settlement of each family was estimated to cost Rs. 200. The requisite funds, amounting to one lakh of rupees, were made available on condition that all rents paid by the colonists until the expiry of the settlement of Hoshangabad were credited in repayment of the amount advanced. In sanctioning the scheme the Government of India was not sanguine as to its success; and the subsequent history of the Charwa colony justified this doubt. It will be seen, in the first place, that one of the conditions which led to success in the Jagdispur estate was neglected in the Charwa scheme, and that an attempt was made to found off-hand 10 villages of 50 families each. Recruitment on so large a scale made it difficult to exercise much selection; and owing to the unfortunate choice of an agent for recruiting, the great majority of the persons who were located in Charwa, amounting at one time to 211 families of 1,056 souls, were not really cultivators; and even those of them who were accustomed to agricultural work were by no means the substantial rayats whose settlement it was the object of the scheme to promote. In addition to this mistake in the selection of the settlers, which in itself was fatal to success, there was an entire absence of leaders among the people, and consequently of any bond of union to enable them to overcome the hardships necessarily incident to any attempt to colonise an uncultivated tract in a new country. The scheme failed utterly; and although its

failure was almost entirely due to a neglect of the principles upon which it had been based and sanctioned, the discouraging experience of the Charwa colony has perhaps led to exaggerated ideas of the difficulties attending large reclamation and colonization projects.

It is also instructive to notice the various attempts made by Government to encourage emigrants to settle in Lower Burma. In 1874 Bengal immigrants were introduced into Burma under a three-years' agreement. Most favourable terms were given, and about 7,000 persons were imported. Of these, 800 absconded and returned to India; some found employment on the railways, roads, and canals; some few enlisted in the police; others took to domestic service; and a very small number settled down to cultivation in the Moulmein district. The expenditure on this scheme amounted to nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, of which only 1½ lakhs was recovered.

In 1876 a scheme was started to introduce labour from Madras. The immigrants bound themselves under contract to work at a certain rate of wages, and Government undertook to pay them the specified wages, if no other employment were found for them. The scheme proceeded on the erroneous assumption that there were large employers of labour in Burma, who would gladly avail themselves of the services of the coolies, and who might induce the immigrant families to settle down on farms in the country. About 758 persons were imported and the scheme was abandoned at a loss to Government of Rs. 37,448.

In 1882 the Behar emigration scheme was introduced. Again most favourable terms were offered by Government. The passage of each family was paid to Rangoon, and their conveyance to the village in which they were to live was defrayed by Government. Houses were supplied, and food given, free of cost, until wages could be earned; and work was assured to able-bodied labourers for one year. After completion of a year's work holdings of cultivable land in proprietary right of an area varying from 10 to 20 acres were to be allotted to each family. These holdings were to be exempt from land revenue for five years. Finally a special officer was to be deputed to take charge of the colonists and to guard their interests. About 70 men and 4 women were sent to the Pyawbaza plain. They remained for a few weeks on the sites selected for them, receiving Government rations and doing but little work. At the end of that time they abandoned their homes, and took employment as coolies on the railway line, or returned to Rangoon. The scheme failed after costing Government Rs. 33,000.

The failure of the above schemes has been attributed by local officers to three causes:—

- (i) The dislike of the natives of India to abandon their homes and to settle down in a foreign country. The result of this feeling is, that only the lower classes of the population, who are useless as agricultural settlers, can be induced to move.
- (ii) The agency which Government is compelled to employ is very varied, and the agents often induce the people to abandon their homes by fallacious promises, the non-fulfilment of which produces discontent among the immigrants.
- (iii) Government is unable to watch over the immigrants, and protect them against the petty annoyances which they meet with in a new country amongst people differing from them in language and customs.

It may be remarked in connection with this explanation of failure that the experience gained from Colonial emigration does not support the view that the classes who are induced to move are useless as agricultural settlers, and suggests the theory that the success attending Colonial emigration is due to the existence of an agency for recruiting which understands its work. Language is an undoubted difficulty but not of serious importance, if colonization is carried out on prudent lines.

The inferences which may perhaps be drawn from the history of the Charwa scheme in the Central Provinces, and the three attempts in Burma, are, that if private capitalists are forthcoming, it will be better to work through them than to undertake direct responsibility on behalf of Government, and that personal supervision and continuity of effort are essential to success.

7. It is encouraging to turn from these records of failure to the consideration of a scheme which has been carried out in the Multan district in the Punjab under careful personal supervision and with laudable continuity of effort. The Sidhnai canal in Multan was opened in May 1886, and can irrigate about 48,000 acres annually. The area irrigable from the canal was almost entirely destitute of population; and it was necessary to attract cultivators from other districts. For four months the Deputy Commissioner of the district failed to obtain any cultivators; but at last one man came down to prospect. He was satisfied, and returned to his home in the Lahore district, whence he brought a number of his relatives. He was allowed to choose his own watercourse; and fortunately the first crop sown gave a good outturn. Thereafter the Deputy Commissioner was inundated with applications for land; and by March 1888 some 600 adults of the cultivating classes, emigrants from other districts, were settled on plots averaging 90 acres each. The scheme has proved in every way successful; and its success is due to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner watched the location of immigrants, carefully selected the men who were to bring their relatives and friends to his district, and corresponded freely with Deputy Commissioners of other districts as to the class of men he wished to settle on the new lands.

In congratulating the Punjab Government on the manner in which this measure has been carried through, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that the lines laid down by that Government may be found within certain limits applicable to other parts of India. In the first place, recruitment proceeded under the supervision of district officers; and the greatest care was taken in the selection of leaders. Next, arrangements were made to enable the settlers to irrigate their lands at once, and thus, at the first harvest, to obtain a crop, without which the cattle could not have been fed. Takavi advances were freely given; and settlers were encouraged to sink wells. Lastly, as far as it was possible, men of the same brotherhood or caste, or in some way connected and having common interests, were settled in the same village.

It is, however, evident that the movement of population from Lahore to Multan involves far less change of climate of social customs and of language, and far fewer difficulties, than the translation of population from Bengal to Burma, or from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces; but His Excellency feels assured that, with a liberal and wise use of the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and with fair rules for the lease of waste land, accompanied by proper supervision and continuous effort, the measure can be commenced and sustained with no very great outlay of capital.

The offer by the Local Government of a fairly liberal lease of 15,000 acres of waste land in the Tennasserim Division has recently induced a well-known pioneer of colonization schemes to undertake at his own expense the settlement in Lower Burma of agriculturists from Behar, and to endeavour to introduce new staples and new methods of agriculture, and it is hoped that others will follow this example.

8. Before coming to any decision as to the measures which should be advocated for the colonization of waste tracts, His Excellency in Council desired that the opinion of those officers who would hereafter be employed in directing the movement should be obtained; and accordingly at the beginning of April last a Conference of the Directors of the Provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture was held at Delhi, at which, with the permission of the various Local Governments, the question of moving population to unoccupied tracts was discussed. The details of such movements received careful consideration, and the difficulties experienced in the past were fully set forward. The Conference was agreed that it was desirable to take measures for generally promoting the policy, and that in

particular every facility should be given to emigrants from Behar and the North-Western Provinces for obtaining land in the Central Provinces, or in Burma. It was pointed out that the people of Behar had much in common with the natives of the Central Provinces, and that a ryotwari settlement might be offered to immigrants from crowded districts of Bengal in the latter Province, but that such a system of settlement would greatly depend for its success on the liberal grant of advances by Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The question of working through capitalists was discussed; and it was agreed that when capitalists or adjoining landowners were ready to undertake schemes of colonization, it would be better to employ them and afford to them every reasonable facility. The Conference was of opinion that the best plan for carrying out a scheme of colonization from one Province to another would be to appoint in each a Special Officer, acquainted with the agricultural conditions of his own Province, for the conduct of operations or negotiations with capitalists; to circulate information as to the precise terms on which land could be obtained in the Central Provinces, Burma, and elsewhere, the nature of the soil, and the climatic conditions of the neighbourhood. The three chief difficulties which, in the opinion of the Conference, beset the scheme of colonization were climate, expense of moving and settling, and language; and in appraising the success which had attended the Sidhmal colonization in the Punjab, they noticed that these difficulties had hardly been present. Two courses seemed open in moving population on a large scale to Burma or the Central Provinces, *viz.*, either to trust to capitalists working for their own profit, or to adopt a system of emigration, under the supervision of Government officers, with advances made by Government. Although the latter course might not in some cases prove financially successful, yet, considering the importance of the end in view, the Conference did not deprecate a trial of it, and their conclusions have been placed for consideration before the Local Governments chiefly interested.

The question has so far been viewed under one aspect, that of the necessity of relieving congested tracts. But there is another important aspect under which it must be regarded, *viz.*, that of the desirability of promoting the wealth of the country by developing the cultivation of tracts now lying waste and unproductive. This financial consideration is one which should not be left out of sight; and while commending the scheme to Local Governments as a means of meeting the exigencies of over population, His Excellency in Council trusts that the ultimate financial benefits of the movement may induce the various Administrations concerned to deal with the question in a liberal and far-seeing manner.

9. It must be remembered that the Government of India is in a very different position now from that in which it stood when the report of the Famine Commission was presented and when the schemes of emigration which have been alluded to in paragraph 5 of this Resolution were undertaken. A large tract of country has recently been added to the Empire in Burma, and though the information about its agricultural capabilities is necessarily incomplete at present, it cannot be doubted that the annexation of Upper Burma will help to solve the problem of relieving the congested tracts of India on a scale and in a manner which could never have been obtained by emigration to the limited and unhealthy area of the Central Provinces. It has been held by those who have considered the question that a large initial mortality must be expected in the reclamation of waste lands, and this opinion, so far as it relates to tracts in the Central Provinces, in the Terai, and in Assam, is more or less based on experience. But as at present advised the Government of India does not anticipate that the climate and conditions of Upper Burma will prove prejudicial to the health of the Indian agriculturist, and it seems in every way expedient that attention should be chiefly directed to that country as the possible field for relieving over-population in India. The first essential in colonization in India is the opening out of communications, and it is found that when once good roads are established population moves along them easily and rapidly. A great step has been already made by the construction of the railway to Mandalay, and feeder roads will probably bring within the reach of emigrants land of excellent quality. In the past the

subsidies to steamers plying to Rangoon produced a much larger influx of population than any of the schemes which were directly undertaken by Government.

Some preliminary proposals of a practical nature have already been submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India. Large grants of land to capitalists are advocated, and it is proposed to set aside 100,000 acres for this purpose in Lower and Upper Burma. It is recommended that the grantees should be allowed to settle their own terms with tenants, that the grants should at first be made on liberal conditions, that precautions should be taken to avoid the importation of immigrants at inconvenient seasons when employment is not forthcoming, that care should be taken in the selection of immigrants, that they should not be kept in dépôt in Rangoon, and lastly, that no immigrants except those who come to settle as cultivators should at first at any rate be accompanied by their wives.

10. It is especially important that the Chief Commissioners of Burma and the Central Provinces should collect information which would show the area of waste land available for cultivation, the nature of the soil, the character of the cultivation practised in the vicinity, the climatic conditions of the neighbourhood, the routes by which the land may be reached, and the conditions under which the land is to be leased. This information will be published in all Provinces of India, the Governments of which should require the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture to take early steps towards disseminating among the people of overcrowded tracts the particulars furnished by the Chief Commissioners, to submit definite proposals for further suitable action, and to encourage the development of such schemes as that which has already secured the colonization of a tract in Lower Burma by settlers from Bengal.

11. It will be convenient in conclusion to summarize the measures which the Government of India has, under the direction of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, already taken in connection with the subject of inland emigration: Firstly, the obligation has been placed upon Departments of Land Records and Agriculture to ascertain in what tracts relief is needed. Secondly, an enquiry has been instituted into the facts and circumstances under which population now moves from one part of India to another. Thirdly, an enquiry has been made into the condition of the agricultural population in all parts of India. Fourthly, the subject has been with the permission of the Local Governments, discussed at a Conference of the Directors of the Departments, of Land Records and Agriculture whose proceedings have been placed before them for consideration. Fifthly, the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, which contain the most crowded tracts, were invited to depute officers to the Central Provinces and Burma for discussion with the authorities there of the procedure which should be adopted.

It now remains for the Local Governments concerned to submit their opinion and advice to the Supreme Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to

*Govt. of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Ditto Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Burma.

Chief Commissioner, Assam.
Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
Chief Commissioner, Ajmere.
Secretary for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad.
†Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.
Resident at Mysore.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Local Governments and Administrations* for information and guidance and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Political officers named in the margin.†

Also that the Resolution be

published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*,

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix A.

Prices of the Reports received on the enquiry made into the condition of the lower classes of the population.

There are many points brought to notice in the reports which are universal throughout the country. The indebtedness of the agriculturist, and his dependence on the money-lender, is a common feature in all Provinces. The absence of thrift is a very prominent characteristic of the people; and it is not an exaggeration to say that over the greater part of the continent the small cultivators and labourers live from hand to mouth. The prevailing custom of extravagant expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies appears in every report. The depression of certain classes of artisans, whose occupation has disappeared before the inroad of foreign goods, is noticed in most Provinces; but there is evidence that this class is finding new forms of employment, and the fact need not cause much anxiety.

The information given regarding diet, clothes, and houses is both useful and interesting. In *Bengal* the two meals a day, with rice as the staple food, change in the *North-Western Provinces* and *Oudh* into three meals a day, consisting of maize, millets, and pulse, and, as the spring crops are harvested, of barley, peas, and gram, eked out with vegetable pottage. Milk everywhere is a great auxiliary; and in normal years the people seem to enjoy a rude plenty. In the *Punjab* the *ser'ala*, i.e., two pounds of flour, is the ordinary ration; and this is supplemented by pulse, vegetables, and condiments. Similarly in *Bombay* the ration of an adult man consists of two pounds of grain, chiefly millets, and occasionally rice and wheat, helped with pulse and condiments. In *Sind* the diet is more generous. Meat is not unfrequent, and milk or curd and ghi seldom absent. In *Madras* a wage of 6 rupees a month enables a whole family to have three meals a day of rice and ragi (millet), with toddy or fish (near the coast), and butcher meat once or twice a week. But such a wage does not admit of the use of milk, butter-milk, or ghi.

The information given about clothing is valuable, for the style of dress very often reflects the condition of the rural poor, while the evidence as to the general use of ornaments and jewelry suggests that the mass of the people have a margin they could fall back upon when labour was not forthcoming. In *Bengal* the dress of an ordinary peasant is a *dhooti*, or cloth worn round the waist and reaching down to the knee, and a piece of smaller cloth called a *gumcha*, or scarf. This serves the double functions of a towel at the bathing ghât, and a turban in the fields. Some can afford the luxury of a shirt or *piran* and a *chadur*, or long scarf worn on the upper part of the body, a pair of slippers and an umbrella. The women wear a single *dhooti* or *sari* wrapped round from the head to the ankles. The ordinary *dhooti* costs about one rupee. "Their clothes are always scanty, not so much from poverty, as from the fact that they are not used to wearing much clothes." In *Behar* a *rezai*, or quilt, is added to the wardrobe for winter use. Trinkets and jewelry are common, and it is a noticeable fact that English piece-goods seem universally used in *Bengal*. In the *North-Western Provinces* and *Oudh* the men are fairly clad, most of them have a padded quilt or blanket for the cold weather. The women and children are worse off. A village woman rarely has any wraps. Most of them pass the nights in their day clothes—a cotton petticoat, wrapper, and bodice. "As a rule, they and the children sleep in the cold weather during the warm afternoons and the early hours of night, and from midnight to dawn cover over a fire of rubbish in the yard of the dwelling house." Mr. Irwin, in *Rae Bareilly*, comments on the scarcity of warm clothing. He found among 173 persons only 10 blankets, 16 *rezais* (quilts stuffed with cotton) and 24 quilts; so that more than three-fourths of these persons went through the winter with no better covering than the common sheet. There is evidence to show that during the three months of severe cold, viz., from December to February, the lowest classes, especially the women and children, are insufficiently clad. In the *Punjab*, with the exception of the notice of clothes made in selected cases, of the *Delhi Division*, nothing is said as to dress, but the style is much the same as in

the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, though the use of *rezais* is probably more general in the colder climate of the Punjab. In *Bombay* full information is given. The usual clothing of a man consists of shoulder and waist-cloths, jacket, turban and shoes, with a blanket for protection against cold and damp. A woman has a petticoat, bodice and cotton wrapper, and generally shoes. The earlier tribes wear scantier clothing and spend about Re. 1-6-0 on their dress. For agriculturists generally the cost of clothes varies from about 4 to 5 rupees. In *Madras* nothing is said as to clothes. In *Assam* the dress of the people is above their station in life. In *Berar*, the people are well clad. In the Central Provinces but little clothing is wanted, and the people apparently possess this. It should be noticed in conclusion, that the use of ornaments is almost universal.

The houses of the agricultural classes are of the most primitive description, but they serve the purpose of shelter. *Bengal* appears to be worst off in the matter of houses. Mud-walls and a thatch, or bamboo walls, when as in *Behar* the soil is such, that mud-walls cannot be built, make up the simple architecture of *Bengal*. In *Orissa* the houses are built on each side of a fairly wide street with a background or garden. There ventilation is possible, and the houses are neat and clean. Elsewhere it may be said that the houses are dark and entirely without ventilation. Nothing is said about houses in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, and the Punjab. In *Bombay* the style of house varies. In *Gujarat* houses are either tiled or thatched, with walls of bamboo or mud. In the *Deccan* stone and sun-dried bricks are used. In the *Konkan* wattle-walls appear, while in *Sind* the vast majority of the lower classes are contented with a thatched wattle-walled hut of tamarind twigs, which would cost about Rs. 3 a year. The Government of *Madras* states that the old thatched hut is being largely replaced by the tiled house. In the *Central Provinces* there are the usual huts, wattle-walled, clay or sundried bricks, with a grass thatch. In *Assam* the houses of the poorest peasants though constructed of the flimsiest materials are considered to be far more commodious than those of persons of a similar class in other parts of India.

Bengal.

* Area 12,118 sq. m.
Population 3,674,000.

It is to be noticed that there is far more prosperity in the eastern than in the western districts of *Bengal*. In the *Chittagong** Division the cultivators and agricultural labourers are described as being in a state of at least comparative comfort. The people of *Chittagong* are mostly agriculturists; and even day-labourers, domestic servants, &c., have their patch of land, which is cultivated by them or their families.

Their houses are larger and better than the houses in *Western Bengal*; they wear better clothes; they eat better food, not infrequently flesh—and can afford to remain idle, and to amuse themselves for days together. Several reasons are given for the prosperity in *Chittagong*:—the low assessment of land revenue; the security from failure of the principal crop—rice; the fertility of the soil; and the facilities of water-carriage. One opinion is given by a Native official; which is utterly opposed to that given by all the other officers of the division. He considers that the struggle for existence is becoming harder; that the rise in wages has been more than counterbalanced by a rise in the price of provisions; and that the export of rice is an evil.

* Area 15,000 sq. m.
Population 8,700,000.

The condition of things in the *Dacca** Division is still more prosperous though it should be remembered that the weavers, potters, and some other castes or classes, who cling to an hereditary employment in places where it has ceased to be remunerative, or in numbers exceeding the demand, are no doubt in bad circumstances. Mr. Larminie, the Commissioner, writes that, "looking to their needs, the peasantry of *Eastern Bengal* are about the most prosperous in the world." In *Central Bengal*, which is composed of the *Presidency*† and *Rajshahye*‡ Divisions, with the *Purneah*§ and *Maldah*|| districts, the agricultural classes are almost as prosperous as those of *Eastern Bengal*. The labourer gets from 3 to 4 annas a day; and there is a great demand for skilled labour. In *Moorsshedabad*,¶ in the extreme west of the division, the wages of agricultural labour sometimes fall to 2 annas a day, which may be considered as the minimum consistent with the unstinted supply of food to ordinary families; but, with this exception, *Central Bengal* is a tract where the question of deficiency of food does not arise. The Collector of *Maldah* writes that "culti-

† Area 12,020 sq. m.
Population 8,204,912.

‡ Area 17,628 sq. m.
Population 7,733,775.

§ Area 4,956 sq. m.
Population 1,946,087.

|| Area 1,691 sq. m.
Population 710,849.

¶ Area 2,144 sq. m.
Population 1,226,700.

vators with holdings less than the average (5 acres) have in ordinary years more than enough to live upon in a way that implies the best physical condition of which the climate and their habits admit, and with a margin to provide against an occasional bad season." The weavers are badly off, but the rest of the artisans are fairly well off, and the labourers, though living poorly and from hand to mouth, are not on the verge of destitution. A large proportion of them undergo suffering in bad years and need urgent relief in times of severe drought or flood. In *Purneah* the climate is enervating, and the population indolent, but in ordinary years the cultivators are "extremely comfortably off." The report of Mr. Smith, Commissioner of the *Presidency Division*, contains few opinions, but many facts of importance—

"Good seasons go to balance bad seasons in the matter of the *mahajan's* bill. During times of scarcity heavier debts are incurred, which are paid off in years of plenty. It is the nature of a native of the lower classes to accept advances wherever he can get them. *Indebtedness seldom means starvation, but usually quite the reverse.*"

Mr. Forbes writes :

"The general conclusions to which the result of the enquiries points are that, while the upper classes of cultivators, holding directly from the zamindar, are in easy and independent circumstances, the under-tenants, though paying comparatively high rents, are still able with ordinary ease to provide themselves with a sufficiency of food and clothing and other necessities." . . . "there is no cause for anxiety under any ordinary circumstances, such as have obtained for many years past, as regards any class of the labouring population suffering from an insufficiency of food-supply."

Mr. Smith's report should be read, as it abounds in useful statistics. His remarks upon beggars are interesting, and the following passage possesses an interest in connection with famine relief :—

"The natives of the country, both Hindus and Mahomedans, though by custom and religion exceedingly charitable, are not actively so. The recipients of charity must come to their doors to be fed. The result is that the sturdy beggar prospers while the sick and infirm, who are beggars not by choice but from necessity, are often left to starve unpitied, and their condition does not awake any active feeling of sympathy among their neighbours."

The facts quoted by Mr. Smith regarding beggars show that this numerous class is a great drain upon the resources of the agricultural classes.

The *Burdwan** Division, with the Metropolitan District of *Hooghly*,† *Howrah*‡ and *Burdwan*§ has the full benefit of the neighbourhood of Calcutta. It has been affected by the *Burdwan* fever, which while reducing the population has also tended to increase the demand for labour and to keep the supply of land for cultivation undiminished. "Under such conditions it appears that a sufficient maintenance may be earned even by a people debilitated by recurring illness."

Mr. Toynbee, the Collector of *Hooghly*, whose evidence before the Famine Commission as Collector of *Patna* was of a somewhat gloomy nature, now records :

"The condition of the poorer classes in this district, compared with that of the same classes in England, may unhesitatingly be described as superior in every respect. There is no such thing as want or starvation among them, and not one individual who does not know, when he rises in the morning, how or where he will procure food for the day. Their wants are few and easily satisfied. The climate in which they live and all their surroundings are enervating and, to our view, demoralizing; ambition they have none, beyond the immediate wants and wishes of the day; but judged from their own point of view, and by their own standard, they are prosperous and contented; and I doubt not that there are thousands upon thousands of the English poor who will gladly change their places with them."

In *Burdwan* District the effects of the fever are painfully prominent. "The sickly physique is now the ordinary physique and commands the ordinary labour rates. The healthy physique is the exceptional one and commands special and very high rates." But in spite of the fever Mr. Oldham, the Collector, is able to state after a very careful enquiry :

"Finally, taking the rates of food which have prevailed for the last 13 years, they have enough with which to procure, and they do procure, a sufficiency of wholesome food enough to support their wives, children and dependent relatives; to bestow on their universal charity; to expend on festivals and celebrations, and to enable them to meet at least the approaches of a time of scarcity. They are much better off than I, on a superficial view of their circumstances, or than their own fellow-residents of superior station, suppose them to be; and the only individuals among them who have no margin, or but the slenderest

* Area 13,456 sq. m.
Population 7,304,564.

† Area 1,223 sq. m.
Population 1,012,700.

‡ Area 470 sq. m.
Population 635,301.

§ Area 2,007 sq. m.
Population 1,301,222.

margin, are their dependent relatives, the most numerous of whom are old widows and others disabled by sickness, age, or some bodily or mental infirmity."

* Area 5,002 sq. m.
Population 2,517,000.

† Area 2,031 sq. m.
Population 1,041,752.

In *Midnapur** District the first note of distress is struck, and, although the Bengal Government in its review states that symptoms of chronic poverty appear in *Bankoorah*† District, it can hardly be concluded from the Collector's report that the situation in *Bankoorah* is at all unfavourable. He writes: "the cultivators and other people including labourers are generally beyond the power of heartless money-lenders and live more comfortably off than their forefathers. Debts are incurred for marriages and other ceremonies. Agricultural labourers get on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day, which is barely sufficient to meet their daily expenses; but there is no want of work for them." In *Midnapur* District, however, there is evidence furnished by the native Settlement Officer which suggests that the condition of the ryots in a part of the district is unsatisfactory. Land and cattle are both stated to be deteriorating—the former from impoverishment of the soil; the latter from want of fodder. The grazing grounds have disappeared before the weavers and other castes, who have now taken to agriculture for their subsistence. The ryots live from hand to mouth. Two full meals of coarse rice per day are a luxury to them. They cannot afford *dāl* and vegetables daily: salt is their ordinary condiment and *kalmi* (a kind of aquatic plant), and boiled *brinjal* form their daily vegetable diet. The increase of salt duty has been a great hardship to them. They think themselves fortunate when they get fish and *dāl* at dinner: this they hardly do more than once a week. Their physique has deteriorated from insufficient food and constant attacks of malarious fever.

Great weight should be given in *Bengal* to the opinion of a Settlement Officer, as he possesses means of acquiring information which the ordinary district officers do not enjoy, but it is to be noticed that the subdivisional officers of the *Midnapur* District are of opinion that all the people have a sufficiency of food. Moreover, with *Calcutta* near at hand, there need be no alarm for the agricultural classes of *Midnapur*, and, briefly stated, there is nothing in the circumstances of the divisions mentioned above which would justify any presumption that the people are generally in a condition requiring relief.

2 Area 44,180 sq. m.
Population 23,127,104.

3 Area 3,021 sq. m.
Population 1,009,774.

4 Area 4,908 sq. m.
Population 1,900,159.

5 Area 25,037 sq. m.
Population 15,003,044.

6 Area 8,151 sq. m.
Population 1,721,008.

7 Area 4,365 sq. m.
Population 1,004,800.

8 Area 2,979 sq. m.
Population 1,750,966.

9 Area 4,712 sq. m.
Population 2,129,082.

10 Area 3,003 sq. m.
Population 2,092,060.

11 Area 3,386 sq. m.
Population 2,038,447.

12 Area 2,422 sq. m.
Population 2,290,892.

But on passing into the province of *Behar*,‡ which includes the districts of *Monghyr*§ and *Bhagulpur*|| as well as the *Patna* Division,¶ the scene changes. Excluding *Champaran*** and *Shahabad*†† districts where land remains to be broken up, the *Behar* Province comprises seven districts, *Patna*,‡‡ *Gya*,§§ *Muzaffarpur*,||| *Darbhanga*,¶¶ *Sarun*,*** *Bhagulpur* and *Monghyr*, with a population of 15,313,359. Wages are low; the highest wage is 2 annas a day: employment is insufficient: rents are high and tenure is insecure.

The facts included in the following extracts apply generally to all the seven named districts of *Behar*:

The Settlement Officer, Mr. Collin, writing with special reference to two villages examined by him in the district, observes:—"From the foregoing description of the condition of the agricultural classes in this pergunnah (*Daphor*), it appears that they need not at present cause any apprehension, and that in ordinary years they have sufficient means of subsistence. The picture which I have drawn does not, however, show any great prosperity, and shows that the lower classes, which, including the weaving class, amounting to 25 per cent. of the population, have little chance of improving their position, and that they would have no resources to fall back upon in time of scarcity." The Collector of *Monghyr* remarks that he has come across many inhabitants who were thin and apparently in want of due nourishment. The Collector of *Patna* writes of ryots holding less than four local *bighas*, or two and a half acres:—"Their fare is of the very coarsest, consisting to a great extent of *khesari dāl*, and the quantity is insufficient during a considerable part of the year. They can only take one full meal instead of two. They are badly housed, and in the cold weather insufficiently clothed." As to labourers, he adds, that their condition is rather worse: "They are almost always paid in kind, the usual allowance of a grown man being 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of the coarsest and cheapest grain, value about $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Women receive about half this rate, but their employment is less regular. Ordinarily, male labourers do not find employment for more than eight months of the year. The conclusion to be drawn is that, of the agricultural population, a large proportion, say 40 per cent., are insufficiently fed, to say nothing of clothing and housing. They have enough food to support life and to enable them to work, but they have to undergo long fasts, having for a considerable part of the year to satisfy themselves with one full meal in the day. With regard to *Gya*, the Commissioner accepts a statement made by the Collector that 40 per cent. of the

population are insufficiently fed. Dr. Lethbridge, the Inspector General of Jails, writes:—"In Behar, the districts of Mozuffarpore and Saran, and parts of Darbhanga and Champaran, are the worst, and there is almost constant insufficiency of food among those who earn their living by daily labour."

The remarks of the Bengal Government on the measures which suggest themselves for relieving the pressure in *Behar* should be read. A survey and record-of-rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act, emigration and popular education, are all mentioned; but of these, emigration which is now rendered possible on a large scale by the annexation of Upper Burma, appears to be the most practical and expedient.

Sufficient has been quoted to show that in the seven districts of the Behar Province the struggle for existence is very severe; but a few statements made by the Collector of *Bhagulpur* and the Settlement Officer of the *Banaili* and *Srinagar* estate may be added. The former writes: "the mass of ryots are not under-fed, but the labourer is under-fed for about a fourth of the year. His wage as quoted in cash is miserably low, and varies from five pice in the south and extreme north to six pice over most of the district. Cash payments are rare, and although the labourer benefits to a small degree by the rise of prices, *viz.*, to the extent that his wage on grain exceeds his actual consumption thereof, the system of grain payment is a real danger to the population. For directly a crop shows signs of failing, the grain store is husbanded, and the labourers are under-fed. The weaver is the worst-fed man in the village community.

The Settlement Officer of the *Srinagar* estate gives interesting details as to the employment and food of labourers. Employment is forthcoming for six months in the year; for the remainder of the year it is fitful or entirely wanting. The villagers do not purchase oil except for rubbing on the head and body occasionally. It would be a luxury if they could get some oil to cook their vegetables. The conclusions of this officer are summed up thus:—"The working classes with or without small holdings are badly clothed, badly housed; do not enjoy any luxury of life; live from hand to mouth, but do not suffer from actual want of food in ordinary years.

The *Chota Nagpur* Division* covers an immense area and contains races whose condition varies from little more than savagery to orderly and civilized communities. The Inspector General of Jails remarks that the only parts of *Bengal* on which there need be anxiety regarding sufficiency of food, are *Behar* and *Chota Nagpur*. In *Munbhoom*† District it is stated that among the labouring classes there is a section, under one-fifth, which is well to do, but the majority have, to put up with a standard of living which is barely half as high as that common among the cultivators. In the *Singhbhoom*‡ District there are no indications of want, and in some parts there is distinct prosperity. In the *Lohardugga*§ District there is good evidence to show that two meals a day is the rule, and the number of cattle and utensils argues a comfortable state of things. Emigration and employment in the local tea gardens also assist to keep up the standard of living.

In the *Hazaribagh*|| District there is no ground for anxiety, and the district reports justify the conclusion of the Commissioner that, though debt is rife and there are many poor people in the division whose livelihood, especially when there are partial failures of crops, is precarious, there is no doubt that the great majority are not ordinarily severely pressed. "The physique of different classes, castes, and tribes varies very much; but, generally speaking, it is good."

The reports for the *Orissa* Division¶ are written by officers of whom many are new to the districts. As regards *Pooree*** District, however, there is the evidence of Mr. Taylor who possesses considerable experience, and he seems to think that the poorer classes are not under-fed. Even after three successive years' failure of the rice crop there was no sign of actual starvation or serious distress. Dr. Sandel, Civil Surgeon, however, is of opinion that the poorer classes, are not properly fed or clad. They barely subsist on coarse rice and a spinnage curry cooked without oil. As a rule, they do not have more than one meal a day.

* Area 26,066 sq. m.
Population 1,225,070.

† Area 1,147 sq. m.
Population 1,059,328.

‡ Area 3,753 sq. m.
Population 451,775.
§ Area 12,045 sq. m.
Population 1,009,344.

|| Area 7,021 sq. m.
Population 1,104,742.

¶ Area 9,053 sq. m.
Population 2,730,750.
** Area 2,473 sq. m.
Population 889,487.

Area 2,000 sq. m.
Population 945,200.

In the *Balasore** District Dr. Zorab, who has had 15 years' local experience, testifies to a prosperous state of affairs. The Deputy Collector who has 9 years' local experience says:—"As regards sufficiency of food I may say that if there be people in this district really suffering from a daily insufficiency of food, their number is not greater than what is to be always found even in prosperous countries under special circumstances."

On the whole, the evidence for the *Orissa* Division is of a reassuring tendency.

The foregoing extracts are on the whole satisfactory. The reports indicate the prevalence of indebtedness, but there is reason to believe that indebtedness, usually the result of expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, is quite compatible with a fairly comfortable condition of life.

On this point, Mr. Boxwell, Officiating Commissioner of *Patna*, states:

"General indebtedness of a poor agricultural community is not like, and is much less bad than, the common indebtedness of an extravagant man. It means nothing more than that in the tight season—that is, the season of ploughing and sowing—the mahajan advances what he recovers with interest in the harvest. The strange notion that borrowing makes a permanent addition to a cultivator's income, and the common view that a peasantry in debt is on its way to ruin, seem to be equally wrong and almost equally paradoxical. In a low state of civilization people are unable to do their own saving. Their mahajans do it for them, and make them pay well for it; but in an ordinary year the produce of the soil, including, of course, pasture and jungle, supports the cultivator, the labourer, the mahajan, and the landlord."

Frequent mention is made of the depressed condition of certain classes of the artisans and weavers have undoubtedly been injured by the introduction of English goods. They are, however, taking to other employments. In conclusion, the following quotation which gives a summary of facts and inferences made by the Bengal Government furnishes a fair picture of the situation:

"The general result of the enquiry is that, in the greater part of the Lower Provinces, the industrious classes find no difficulty in supplying their primary wants, and are, as a rule, well nourished. Their prosperity is greatest in the eastern districts, and gradually diminishes as we carry the survey towards the west. It is not impaired by endemic disease, even where this has reduced the population, and left the survivors to some extent emaciated or enfeebled. On the contrary, the reports from districts so afflicted show that the inhabitants are somewhat better off than in the neighbouring tracts. But the signs indicating prosperity cease when we reach Behar, where, though the cultivators having holdings of a size sufficient to afford full occupation to their families are well-to-do, and the middle class enjoys exceptional comfort, wages are very low, so that those who depend for their living entirely or mainly on their daily labour, earn a very scanty subsistence. The number of these labourers, including those who hold some land, is estimated at about forty per cent. of a population of over fifteen millions. The cause of the lowness of wages appears to be the multiplication of the labourers in a healthy climate, and under a social system founded on early marriages, up to the point at which employment can be found on the lowest terms consistent with the continued maintenance of families. This cause is of a permanent nature, existing social and climatic conditions remaining unchanged. Its effects would not be counteracted by any conceivable development of local industry, as such development could hardly progress in geometric ratio with the increase of population. Emigration can afford a sufficient and lasting remedy, only if it be conducted on a large scale and continuously. If, after a system of emigration had been established, its operations were to be checked by the occupation of lands now waste, the existing difficulty would arise again. It is possible that popular education, which has hardly as yet touched this part of the population, might, in the course of many years, effect a permanent change for the better, by altering the views and habits of the people. In the meanwhile it would greatly facilitate the application of partial and temporary remedies, such as the introduction of new industries and emigration."

Assam.

In *Assam* the enquiry was conducted in the most important part of the Province, viz., the five upper districts of the *Brahmaputra Valley* and in *Sylhet*.

* Area 21,614 sq. m.
Population 2,140,100

The *Brahmaputra Valley*.†—The main food of the people is everywhere rice, of which there are three principal kinds, viz., *Sali* or transplanted winter rice, and *baq* or broad-cast winter rice, and *ahu* or early rice. Various pulses are also grown, and certain species of vegetables are cultivated in almost every household, and others found wild everywhere are very universally used. Scarcely

a meal is taken in which some one or more of them does not form an indispensable adjunct to the staple commodity, rice. The use of ghi is almost unknown in the Province. The ryots enjoy several advantages such as are not possessed by the inhabitants of most other parts of India. One of the most important of these is free-grazing for their cattle. No charge of any kind is made for grazing except in a part of the *Lakhimpur* District. Building materials are also obtained free of all charge: each ryot's household being allowed annually for its own use gratis the following articles:—bamboos 400 and cane 10 bundles; thatching grass can be had for the labour of cutting and carriage. Another advantage enjoyed by the Assamese consists in the amount of food that grows wild, while firewood also is practically unlimited. Each ryot's household is also allowed gratis four unreserved trees annually for its own use, and almost all the implements they require for household or agricultural purposes are made from wood, which is procurable almost everywhere. Another of the causes which allow the Assam cultivator to lead an easy life, are the facilities for taking up and abandoning lands which are perhaps greater than in any other part of India. The collateral sources of income possessed by the Assamese are numerous. The Hindus and Mohamedans use and sell milk; others engage in sericulture: the silk of the *Eri* worm sells at Rs. 5 per seer, the cocoons of the *Muga* worm sell at Rs. 2 per 1,000, and the thread costs Rs. 10 a seer.

Labour for tea-gardens is largely met from local sources, and the pay that an Assamese coolie can earn on a tea-garden, varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10; while work on roads generally gives a laborer 4 annas a day, or Rs. 7-8-0 a month. Rubber-cutting, another source of income, yields a rate per maund, varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Large quantities of thatching grass are also brought for sale to the more important stations during the cold weather, and sold at prices varying slightly above and below Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles.

Breeding livestock, such as ducks, goats and pigeons is an almost universal practice; while many cultivators also supplement their income by catching and selling fish, and others supplement their ordinary meals by shooting or snaring game. Weaving, growing lac, turning cane mills, and collecting whelk shells—from which a lime which is largely eaten is made—make up the other sources of income of the ryot.

In *Sylhet** as in the *Brahmaputra Valley* the staple food is rice, of which there are six principal varieties grown. The ordinary economic condition of the people is not so good as it was a few years ago; their wealth consists of land and cattle principally. The great object of every man is to own his homestead and piece of land.

There is no such class of people who solely depend upon their earnings as hired labourers. The land revenue in *Sylhet* is lighter than in the *Assam Valley* and the district produces more rice than is needed for its own consumption.

The conclusion drawn from the evidence, taken as a whole, seems to be that while the peasantry in the district are well above anything approaching distress, their condition cannot at this moment be said to be prosperous.

In the hills the people are everywhere comfortable, muscular and well nourished (as non-Hindus, they eat freely of meat), and ready and able to earn good wages by labour.

The general conclusion arrived at for the whole Province is that the question raised by the Government of India, need cause no anxiety whatever.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In these Provinces the enquiry was made after a succession of bad seasons, when the gravest anxiety for the present, and apprehension for the future existed. In these circumstances it might have been expected that the result of the enquiry would have been far from re-assuring, but the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* Government consider that the consensus of opinion is to the effect that the people are not generally underfed.

* Area 5,640 sq. m.
Population 1,000,000.

* Area 2,320 sq. m.
Population 1,313,137.

† Area 1,453 sq. m.
Population 671,090.

Area 1,730 sq. m.
Population 766,528.

§ Area 1,604 sq. m.
Population 722,371.

|| Area 1,745 sq. m.
Population 850,940.

¶ Area 1,373 sq. m.
Population 51,901.

** Area 2,042 sq. m.
Population 1,274,100.

†† Area 2,001 sq. m.
Population 698,609.

‡‡ Area 2,320 sq. m.
Population 1,191,306.

§§ Area 1,464 sq. m.
Population 1,001,692.

||| Area 1,552 sq. m.
Population 339,237.

The Commissioner of *Meerut** thinks that cultivators have the means of supplying all their actual wants, but that labourers may be occasionally hard pressed.

Mr. Cadell, Collector of *Muttra*,† believes that the agriculturists, even after the failure of the kharif harvest, were able to hold their own; but he admits that the condition of labourers was worse, and that they had been severely tried by the past cold weather. Mr. Crooke, Collector of *Etah*,‡ whose peculiar knowledge of agricultural life lends a great value to his remarks, considers the peasantry to be a robust, apparently well fed population and dressed in a manner which quite comes up to their traditional ideas of comfort. In spite of the abnormally high prices of food-grains, there has been no sudden increase of offences against property, nor did the number of beggars seem unusually great. Mr. Crooke does not believe that anything like a large percentage of the people in *Etah*, or in any other district of the Provinces is habitually under-fed. There are times, of course, when the small cultivator and field labourer do suffer privation; but this is a very different thing from habitual privation. Indebtedness is prevalent, but the fact seems to be that with the agricultural classes a normal state of indebtedness is quite consistent with the possibility of passing a life of comparative comfort.

Mr. Crooke observes that the sanitary evils, under which the agricultural population suffer, in particular the prevalence of malaria due to canal irrigation when unrelieved by drainage are severe, and in many cases render the agriculturists unfit to consume the varieties of grain, which are their usual food. In many villages the interruption to work produced by malaria is very serious. Mr. Alexander, Collector of *Etawah*,§ saw a good many people in March last, whose appearance showed that they had been suffering from an insufficiency of food; but writing in May, he says that none except actual paupers are in real distress.

After a careful enquiry Mr. Alexander is of opinion that the bulk of the cultivators in the villages, selected for investigation, have not been suffering from want of food, and do not ordinarily do so; but that owing to high prices the labourers and a few of the smaller or exceptionally unfortunate cultivators have been pressed between December 1887 and March 1888. Mr. Porter, Collector of *Shahjahanpur*,|| writes:—"The poorer classes eat only the coarsest and cheapest grains and can eke out a subsistence as long as these are procurable, at not less than 14 seers to the rupee."

Mr. Holderness, writing of the *Pilibhit*¶ District, says "that the landless labourer's condition is not all that could be desired. The united earnings of a man, his wife, and two children cannot be put at more than Rs. 3 per month. When prices of food-grains are moderate, work regular, and the health of the household good, this income will enable the family to have one good meal a day, to keep a thatched roof over their head, to buy cheap cotton clothing, and occasionally a thin blanket. The small cultivator is slightly better off, but he has not always enough to eat, or sufficiently warm clothes."

The Commissioner of *Allahabad*** remarks in a general way that there is very little between the poorer classes of the people and semi-starvation; and the Collector of *Banda*†† writes that a very large number of the lower classes of the population clearly demonstrate by their poor physique that either they are habitually half-starved, or have been in their early years exposed to the trials and severities of a famine. It may be observed that the districts of the *Allahabad* Division are peculiarly subject to a very precarious rainfall.

Mr. Bird, writing of the *Cawnpore*‡‡ District, considers that the cultivators do fairly well in ordinary years, and that labourers can obtain constant employment.

Mr. Rose, Collector of *Ghazipur*,§§ has gone very thoroughly into the question. He is of opinion that no class of the agricultural community suffers from a daily insufficiency of food, but admits that a few weavers here and there know what it is to want a meal. On the whole, the daily supply of food may be of coarse quality, yet the quantity is sufficient, as a rule, to maintain health and strength; luxuries of any kind are unknown, and the clothing is not sufficient protection against the severity of the cold weather.

The information from *Jhansi*||| is meagre. The Commissioner thinks that the scantiness of the population precludes the idea of starvation, and he

notices that labour is always in demand. The Deputy Collector of *Kalpi*, a native, is emphatic in denying the insufficiency of food.

The following accounts are given in respect to Oudh :

Mr. Boys, Commissioner of *Sitapur*,* appeals to the evidence of his own eyes. The cultivators in Oudh are far better off than they were 25 years ago.

* Area 2,216 sq. m.
Population 939,251.

They are in better condition; they have more household effects, and of a better kind in shape of cooking vessels and utensils of kinds: "they are happy and contented."

Mr. Harrington, Commissioner, *Fyzabad*,† thinks otherwise. He quotes articles from the *Gazetteer* and articles of his own, and maintains that the assertion that the greater proportion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food is "perfectly true as regards a varying but always considerable proportion of the population, for a considerable part of the year in the greater part of India." Mr. Harrington's experience, however, extends only to his own Province, in respect even to which his broad assertion must be qualified by other evidence.

† Area 1,698 sq. m.
Population 1,051,410.

In *Gonda*‡ District the Deputy Commissioner states that the poorer or even the poorest agriculturists or labourers do not suffer from insufficiency of food.

‡ Area 2,841 sq. m.
Population 1,370,920.

Mr. Irwin, Deputy Commissioner of *Rae Bareilly*,§ is like Mr. Harrington, regarded by his own Government as a pessimist, and his opinions expressed in his "Garden of India" certainly favoured the impression that there was a widespread want of food. He now takes a more cheerful view of the situation: "the mass of the agricultural population in ordinary times and the *élite* always do get enough to eat: a considerable minority in bad seasons feel the pinch of hunger, and a small minority, consisting of the sickly, the weak, the old, and the childless suffer from chronic hunger except just about harvest time when grain is plentiful." Mr. Irwin incidentally notices the decreasing productiveness of the soil and the gradual deterioration of the country cattle. He advocates the stopping of the exportation of grain from India when prices in any large portion of the country reach a certain point. Recent experience, however, proves that a high price in India does, as a matter of fact, in itself act as a powerful and speedy check to exportation.

§ Area 1,739 sq. m.
Population 651,005.

The opinions, thus submitted for the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* based in many cases on careful observation, illustrated by typical instances, and formed at a time when there was considerable anxiety on account of bad harvests, are, on the whole, sufficiently favourable to justify a general negative to the enquiry put by the Government of India. Even the artizan class live in comparative comfort.

Sir Auckland Colvin disclaims optimist views, and points out that when an officer speaks of the more indigent class of the people, as being always on the verge of starvation, the meaning is not that they are living on insufficient food, but that they run the risk in view of a failure of the rains of losing employment, and consequently losing the means of obtaining food.

The remedies proposed are of the usual type: Extension of communications by railway or road; irrigation; land laws; introduction of industries other than agriculture; and, above all, facilities for the migration of surplus population. In the matter of migration the cost of transport must be faced, and Government must be willing to forego the land revenue for, probably, not less than one generation in the tracts opened to immigration.

Punjab.

There are no grounds whatever for any anxiety as to the condition of the Agricultural population in the *Punjab* of food. The evidence given is of a very decided character. So long as men and women of the lowest classes, marry young and have families, borrow money for expenditure which is unnecessary, and are content with a low standard of living so long will periodical suffering occur, but the masses in normal seasons get as much to eat as they want.

Area 8,610 sq. m.
Population 1,907,904.

In the *Delhi** Division which contains tracts of land which are distinctly insecure, a systematic enquiry was set on foot. There appears to be no actual want of food, but the standard of living is perilously low. Green crops, herbs and even berries, are consumed in quantities larger than is good for health, but the officers of the *Delhi* Division consider that it is erroneous and misleading to say that any considerable portion of the population of the *Punjab*, whether urban or rural, suffer habitually from any degree of hunger. They admit that there is an unsatisfactory mass of low diet in the country even in normal conditions, but they maintain that there is no evidence to show that poor feeding is on the increase. On the contrary, they believe that the standard of general comfort is higher now than before annexation, and doubt whether the poor of India are normally worse off as regards food than in western countries. This opinion is of value inasmuch as the officers who give it are all men of experience and habits of observation and if the assertion now under discussion were true in any part of the *Punjab*, it would be in the districts of the *Delhi* Division.

Area 8,987 sq. m.
Population 2,191,517.

The rest of the province may be dealt with very briefly. In the *Lahore*† Division the two pounds of flour ration eked out by pulse vegetables and condiments, is available to the vast majority. The diet is plentiful and of as good a quality as the peasantry care for.

‡ Area 12,571 sq. m.
Population 2,421,781.

In the *Jullundur*‡ Division it is untrue to say that the greater part of the population suffer from an insufficiency of food. Rai Maya Dass, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, speaking of 33 exceptional villages in the *Ferozepore*§ District, says that many of the people lie down hungry in the evening and seldom get sufficient for both meals during the 24 hours.

§ Area 2,752 sq. m.
Population 650,519.

¶ Area 5,980 sq. m.
Population 551,064.
‡ Area 15,835 sq. m.
Population 2,620,008.

In *Multan*¶ District there is no distress. The Commissioner of the *Rawal Pindi*‡ Division remarks, that the Natives of India undoubtedly suffer less from deficiency of food than in Great Britain, Canada, or British Possessions in northern latitudes.

*** Area 4,091 sq. m.
Population 421,608.

In *Shahpur*,*** where the recent harvests have been bad, the Deputy Commissioner writes, that it is not the case that any considerable proportion of the people suffer from a normal insufficiency of daily food. He appeals to the low death-rate and the high birth rate. The proportion of the starving poor is not excessive, and their existence may be traced to the following causes:—

1. Want of thrift.
2. Low standard of living.
3. Too rapid increase of population.
4. Rise in prices.

Ghulam Farid Khan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, *Shahpur* District, holds that $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Hindus live at starvation point, and that 10 per cent. have an insufficient quantity of food, while 4 per cent. of the Muhammadans are at starvation point and 20 per cent. do not obtain sufficient food.

†† Area 17,081 sq. m.
Population 1,137,572.

The Commissioner of the *Derajat*†† Division scouts the idea that in ordinary times there is an insufficiency of food, and the Deputy Commissioners of the Division support this view. In *Dera Ghazi Khan*§§ District, generally speaking, all classes appear to be well fed. In one insecure tract of the *Dera Ismail Khan*||| District, now deserted by the people, the inhabitants were reduced to the unwholesome berries of bushes and trees, but elsewhere the people have as much as they can eat.

§§ Area 4,617 sq. m.
Population 393,340.
||| Area 9,296 sq. m.
Population 441,690.

††† Area 9,391 sq. m.
Population 1,161,280.

In the *Peshawar*††† Division there is no class of the population in want.

Briefly it may be said that in the *Punjab*, in ordinary times, the greater proportion of the population does not suffer from a daily insufficiency of food; but in times of unusual scarcity, not amounting to famine and high prices, the poorer classes, whose standard of living is very low, are no doubt reduced to great straits, and do not get a sufficiency of food.

Sir James Lyall points to the physique of the people, to the high birth-rate and low death-rate and to the rise in wages, and says that the remedy for congestion, when it occurs, lies in the construction of new canals.

Rajputana.

* Area 129,750 sq. m.
Population 10,264,393

In *Rajputana** the population do not suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. Whenever there is any distress the Durbars make advances, which keep the people going until the crops ripen. In late years there has been a greater tendency to store fodder and the staple food of the masses, collected in years of plenty, to be expended when hard times come, than used to be the case.

† Area 3,710 sq. m.
Population 480,722.

As regards *Ajmere-Merwara*† the Commissioner says that he has been specially struck by the generally hardy physique of the agriculturist, and has heard nothing about what is understood as insufficiency of food. There are few families in which he says there is only one bread-winner; the women and children earn something. The Judicial Assistant Commissioner remarks that the fact that the agricultural classes and village menials are seldom seen flocking at cities to partake of the charities bestowed by wealthy citizens is self-evident proof of their capability to feed themselves without relief from abroad.

Bombay.

The evidence collected in the *Bombay* Presidency and *Sind* is of a very interesting character, and furnishes, so far as that Presidency is concerned, a complete contradiction to the alleged insufficiency of food. There is a peculiar line of demarcation between the upper and lower strata of the population, and the lower is known as the *Kāliparraji*, or dark-folk, and it is in this lower stratum that classes are found who live below the standard of 2 pounds of grain per man. But it appears from the reports that the early tribes who constitute the division known as the *Kāliparraji* substitute for the ordinary *Bombay* ration, which consists of millets and occasionally rice and wheat helped with pulse and condiments, such food as *mowra* flowers and jungle products; and that, in spite of the presumably inferior quality of this diet, they are extraordinarily healthy.

Gujarat‡ is the richest division of *Bombay*. The dark-folk form 53 per cent. of the total population, and they all drink. The standard of living has changed but slightly within the last 15 years, and many of the early tribes live during the hot weather more or less on roots, and *mowra*-flowers, are miserably clothed and housed, and degraded by drink.

§ Area 10,156 sq. m.
Population 2,457,731.

But it is explained that a diet of forest products does not necessarily imply an insufficiency of food, and it must be remembered that with the early tribes these products are articles of normal diet.

The causes of indigence among these classes are drink, dislike of steady work, and to some extent the restraint imposed upon them by the "Forest and Excise laws." "The high prices at which liquor is sold have added a great deal to their wretched condition. The hard struggle to obtain the usual quantity of drink, even at the sacrifice of other necessities, has thrown them completely into the clutches of the local money-lenders and liquor-sellers."

The middle classes are saving, or, at any rate, are earning more and live in greater comfort. Many things formerly accounted luxuries have become necessities. The masses do not save, and live from hand to mouth; but, on the whole, poverty is not on the increase.

In the *Deccan*§ 33 per cent. of the area with a population of 1,727,250, is chronically liable to famine. The *Deccan* has no sea-board or navigable rivers, but has excellent communications by road and rail. The population is sparse, only 148 per square mile, and the lower stratum is only 23 per cent. of the total population. Employment is constant, and it is considered that there is no widespread distress anywhere in the *Deccan*.

|| Area 37,407 sq. m.
Population 5,315,123.

The Commissioner of the *Deccan* remarks at the end of a graphic letter:—

The observant among us who have passed the best part of our lives in the country, who are in sympathy with the people knowing their language, respecting them for their docility and patience and their wonderful charity to each other, we who have watched all this come to pass, and have marked this steady advance, do not assert that our agricultural and labouring classes are prosperous. We know that they are poor, in the sense that they have few possessions, and those mostly their carts and bullocks and ordinary necessities. We know that they have little money. We know that they habitually live from hand to mouth; but we also know

that they are not in any sense poverty-stricken, that there is no widespread distress among them, and that they have no difficulty in "filling their bellies" every day. We know that their earnings and resources have increased and with them the standard of their living.

The *Karndlak* or Southern *Marátha* country comprises the districts of *Belgaum*,* *Dhárwar*† and *Bijapur*;‡ 61 per cent. of its area is chronically liable to famine.

Mr. Trimbalrao Vyankatish estimates that 5 per cent. of the *Dharwar* population is insufficiently fed, and there is supposed to be some want in the Ghat villages of *Belgaum*. The Commissioner, Mr. Probert, however, knows of no class who endure absolute want, though he estimates that poverty is universal.

"Poverty" amongst the labouring classes of the mofussil most certainly exists, and not only does it exist, but represents the normal condition of those classes. Their houses are poor, their belongings are poor, their food is poor, their clothing very poor. "Poverty," however, and "want," at any rate in India, are two very different things, and after many years' residence amongst the people of the country, I have no hesitation in saying that while "poverty" is the rule (I still speak of the lower classes), actual "want" is the exception.

The *Konkan* includes the districts of *Thana*,§ *Kolaba*,|| and *Ratnagiri*,¶ and the district of *Kanara*** has also been discussed under this Division. *Ratnagiri* is the only district about which there need be anxiety. It has a dense population and a severe landlord system known as the *Khoti* tenure under which a rent is exigible, by the *khot* amounting to from one-third to one-half the gross produce. The reports on *Ratnagiri* are despondent. The Ghat cultivators for the most part cannot get enough to allay hunger in the hot weather. Mr. Raml says one-fifth cannot, and according to Mr. Candy one-fourth cannot. Mr. Crawford, who before the Famine Commissioners said "there was not a single monsoon, however favourable, in which the people do not suffer without a murmur most of the hardships incidental to a famine" now maintains that the development of the country has been so great, that there are very few isolated or inaccessible spots in the whole *Southern Konkan* where chronic distress exists. Families resort to the Bombay labour market, and 9,000 *Konkanis* are annually employed in the Army. On the whole, in spite of the above assertion, it is to be feared that in *Ratnagiri* District there is distress. Near the Ghats the people subsist largely on roots and wild vegetables, mango and jack fruits. They do not save, and seldom have an ornament of any kind; and 90 per cent. of them are in debt.

In *Sind*†† the people are in easy circumstances, and in the absence of war or special calamity, the fear of general pauperism or acute distress will be far removed. The *Sindi's* diet is more generous than that of any other people in India. He consumes 3 pounds of grain, whereas the ordinary ration elsewhere is 2 pounds. Meat is not unusual; curds, milk, fish, and even ghi are common. Pulse and vegetables, and condiments are almost invariable. Millets are the staple grains, but wheat and rice are also eaten. The *Sindi* drinks a decoction of *bhang*, but his drink does not cost him more than 3 to 5 rupees a year. His clothing is ample, costing perhaps 5 to 6 rupees a year.

With the exception of the *Ratnagiri* District, it may be said that the people of the Bombay Presidency are in fairly good circumstances. Even in the famine only 10 or at the outside 15 per cent. of the population showed the effects of pressure by death or resort to relief, and in the scarcity of 1885, relief works were scorned in *Bijapur*. One anna per head all told, or 2 annas a day for an adult man, is sufficient to provide food, and this wage can be earned everywhere.

The *Bombay* reports are concluded by the summary prepared under the orders of the Governor:—

The causes of indigence and the localities in which it is to be found, are well known. The early tribesman with his drink and indolence, the Deccan *Kuabi* with his uncertain seasons and danger of famine, the *Konkani* with his rugged country, poor soil and swarming population—the existence and poverty of all these is recognized and felt for. Gigantic efforts have been made, in many points crowned with success, to deal with their cases. In *Gujarát* we see the *Kolis*, in *Thána* the *Thákurs*, in *Khándesh* the *Bhils*, settling to cultivation. In the Deccan, railways and great irrigation works and special legislation for debt have been called in to give relief. The worst part of the *Konkan* has been explored by roads, and the enterprise of steamer companies has been attracted there. The post offices have enabled surplus earnings to be remitted with increasing ease and facility and in annually multiplying amounts. The result is seen in more emigration, in cheaper clothing, higher wages, an even distribution of

* Area 4,657 sq. m.
Population 985,014.

† Area 4,535 sq. m.
Population 692,007.

‡ Area 5,767 sq. m.
Population 638,493.

§ Area 4,315 sq. m.
Population 608,343.

|| Area 1,406 sq. m.
Population 353,649.

¶ Area 3,922 sq. m.
Population 997,000.

** Area 3,911 sq. m.
Population 421,541.

†† Area 48,014 sq. m.
Population 2,113,923.

wealth among all including the lowest classes, and the gradual but sure diminution of distress and its localization to the least civilized and accessible tracts of the Presidency. Every Indian administrator has recognized the poverty of the people of India. A man who supports life in the Bombay Presidency on 2 or 3 annas a day will be poor, but not so poor by half as the man who is called on to do so in England, on a shilling, or what was once eight annas.

Central Provinces.

The enquiry in the *Central Provinces* has resulted in the collection of a mass of information of considerable value and interest.

In *Saugor** investigations of a general character conducted by the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Repton), convinced him that the average net income of a tenant was about Rs. 70, and that the smallest sum on which a family could subsist for a year was Rs. 36, when ordinary food had to be supplemented for some months of the year by wild fruits, berries and roots. Speaking generally he seems to have found amongst the tenantry a great deal of indebtedness, but no poverty to speak of.

In *Damoh*† a considerable number of the smaller tenants seem to be hard pressed, though the Deputy Commissioner makes no mention of any cases of distress. There is a serious amount of indebtedness in this district. The Deputy Commissioner admits that "the greater part of the insolvency in the district seemed to arise from causes under the people's own control," that "few instances of harsh treatment" were found, and that the people seemed "quite cheerful owing Rs. 1,100 or Rs. 1,200."

In *Jabalpur*‡ a very large proportion of the tenants was involved to greater or less extent in debt, but the excellent crop of the last season has enabled a large portion to pay off their creditors. The labouring class was found in enjoyment of little beyond a bare subsistence, but it was exceedingly difficult to get anything like reliable information from them. Village servants and artisans were better off.

In *Mandla*§ 60 per cent. of the population is aboriginal. The Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Brooke) enquired into the circumstances of 17 families. Eleven held land, and the enquiries brought out that they were by no means as necessitous as they appeared to be. The Settlement Officer enquired into the condition of 119 families: 97 held land, and only 6 of these appeared to be in actual distress. The people whose circumstances were hardest were the *Basras* (basket-makers), but their poverty seems due in some measure to the habit of *mādāk* smoking. Five families spent annually among them Rs. 3 in liquor and Rs. 42 in *mādāk*.

The aboriginal tribes contribute a large proportion to the population of the *Seoni*|| District. No general distress exists in this district, and the Commissioner of the Division (Mr. J. W. Neill) is of opinion "that even the poorer amongst them manage in ordinary times, and even in time of short harvest to maintain an existence which contents themselves and which results in an ever-increasing population."

In *Narsinghpur*¶ the general result of the enquiry was that cultivating classes were comfortably off, with a sufficiency of food and clothing. They were, however, in debt to a very serious extent, a fact ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner "to the facility they enjoy for raising money on their land, which has operated as a temptation to extravagance;" and he mentions in support of this a fact discovered by the Court of Wards Manager that tenants in the neighbourhood of towns, where money is plentiful and temptations comparatively numerous, are more indebted than those of outlying villages. The circumstances of village servants and artisans were found to be comfortable according to these people's notions of living. A considerable portion of the blacksmiths, brass-makers and bangle makers, as a rule, had coolies in their employ to whom they paid from 2 to 3 annas a day. The field labourers were not found to be stinted in food, and all received their two meals a day. As regards the hill tribes the Deputy Commissioner writes that, in the famine of 1868-69, "the hill tribes were happy and flourishing while their brethren, in the plains were famishing, because when their crops failed the jungles yielded them food."

* Area 4,437 sq. m.
Population 480,787.

In *Hoshangabad** the only classes amongst which there is any chronic distress are the hill tribes, the Gonds, Kurkus and Bhils; but there are hopeful signs that the Gonds and Kurkus are settling down to cultivation. The enquiry as regards the tenants, indicate a high standard of comfort; while the village servants and artizans are stated to be by no means impoverished, and the condition of the labouring classes appears to be distinctly better than in the preceding districts.

† Area 3,240 sq. m.
Population 231,341.

As regards *Nimad*† the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Ismay) is of opinion that in the open parts of the district there is no poverty among the agricultural classes, though there is a very great amount of indebtedness, due very largely to extravagance. The artizans and village servants are fairly well off, while the labouring classes in villages, the open parts of the district, appear to be rather better off than in many other parts of the Provinces.

‡ Area 3,805 sq. m.
Population 304,905.

In *Betul*‡ the tenants are fairly off, and they are well supplied with cattle. Indebtedness is however very great. Village servants and artizans are reported to live very comfortably, while field labourers in regular service receive from 10 to 20 maunds of grain and Rs. 12 or 15 in cash. Their wives earn something in addition to this, and they can generally make both ends meet.

§ Area 3,915 sq. m.
Population 372,999.

In *Chindwara*§ the tenants are much involved owing to extravagant expenditure on marriages and other festivals. Artizans and village servants, on the other hand, are said to be doing well; while the condition of the labouring classes has improved, work is more plentiful, and even women and children have no difficulty in finding regular or occasional employment.

¶ Area 3,401 sq. m.
Population 367,231.

For *Wardha*¶ the report has been submitted by Mr. G. Geffert, the Manager of the Hinghghat Cotton Mills, who has had much experience of the conditions of life amongst the labouring classes:—He writes, that “artizans are, as a rule, well-to-do people who can earn good wages and have money.” The common cooly day-labourer earns 3 annas a day and want work for less; but on an all-round average his daily wages in money value come to about 2 annas for ordinary field work, 3½ annas for *juari* cutting and 4 to 5 annas a day according to the market price at the time for these staples. His family earns another ½ to 1½ annas per day, for six months in the year. Their ordinary food is *juari* cake, linseed oil, salt and chillies, and each adult's cost of living per annum amounts to Rs. 25 and clothing Rs. 5: total Rs. 30. The commonest labourer in the Mills commands Rs. 6 per month, and the lowest wages of a woman learning the work is Rs. 3½ per month, which is subsequently increased to as much as Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per mensem.

¶ Area 3,706 sq. m.
Population 607,366.

In *Nagpur*¶ though there is a good deal of indebtedness amongst the very tenants, there is very little poverty and the people bear their embarrassments very lightly. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner writes:—“Had I been on other duty than that of specially enquiring into the condition of the poor, I should certainly have declared that there was nothing like poverty arising from indebtedness. The people looked happy and contented. Their food was that of men in ordinarily good circumstances.” Again, of the condition of the laborers and artizans he says, “there is neither widespread poverty nor distress of a chronic character.”

* Area 16,745 sq. m.
Population 610,146.

In *Chanda*,** the labouring class seemed tolerably well to do, while the village artizans appeared fairly well off. Enquiries into the condition of farm well-to-do tenants showed that their net expenditure was from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a year, a large portion of which went in marriage and festival expenses.

†† Area 3,923 sq. m.
Population 863,778.

As regards the *Bhandara*†† District the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Tawney) is that the condition of the cultivator has greatly improved within recent years. He does not attach much importance to indebtedness as an indication of poverty. He instances the case of a *Teli* cultivator paying a rent of Rs. 17-8, and with an income of Rs. 132, who was in debt to the amount of Rs. 109 owing to marriage expenditure, and was found to have Rs. 150 out at interest! The labouring classes have a sufficiency of daily food, if they care to work for it. Mr. Tawney shows that “the ordinary cost of food for a man, his wife, and one child is 7½ pice a day, and that if broken rice (*Kanki*) be substituted for rice, the cost can be reduced to 4½ pice a day. This sum will

provide the family with 2½ lbs. of grain and a small quantity of pulse, leaving 1½ pice over for salt, vegetables, and firewood. It may be observed here that living in rice districts is cheaper than in districts the staple crop of which is wheat or *juari*, in that a considerable portion of the rice crop is broken up in the process of husking, and the broken rice, which is sold very cheaply as being useless for the market, provides the poor with the means of sustaining life at an almost nominal cost." A notable feature in this district is the large number of people who annually migrate to the Berars at harvest time, subsequently returning home with their surplus earnings. Mr. Tawney understands from the people who have returned that "a woman's wages there are about equal to a man's here, and that the family can manage to save some money in consequence."

Writing of the *Balaghat** District, the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Nedham) says, that "it may be safely said that there is no widespread poverty amounting to distress of a chronic character affecting a special class of the population or any particular part of this district, and I may add the opinion that all these classes have in ordinary years and apart from abnormal extravagances an adequate livelihood for the support of themselves and their families." The most instructive fact brought out by the enquiries into the conditions of the labourer class, was the extraordinary cheapness of a bare subsistence. "A Baiga basket maker, whose family consisted of himself, his wife, and two small children, made on an average 12 baskets a week, which he sold for 2 lbs. of unhusked rice or small millet each. His monthly earnings were thus about 100 lbs. of unhusked grain worth rather less than a rupee. The family not only managed to live on this, supplemented with jungle fruits and roots, but saved annually about a rupee's worth of grain, wherewith they purchased the scanty clothing which sufficed for them."

* Area 3,146 sq. m.
Population 340,554.

In *Raipur*† the people are better off than in any other part of the Province. Food is plentiful and living cheap; the people are, as a rule, well nourished and strong and healthy, able to perform their daily work in the fields with ease, and it is greatly doubted if their state of living would be much changed, were they far better off than they are now.

† Area 11,845 sq. m.
Population 1,406,171.

The Settlement Officer notes that "what strikes one is the remarkable equality of the economic condition of the tenant, the sole difference being that one man has a cow or a she buffalo, another has not."

The condition of village artisans are not less satisfactory than those of the tenants. They are remunerated in kind and hold in addition some land of their own. Of 42 field labourers whose state was investigated more than half were comfortably off. No clearer indication of the easy condition of life in *Chhattisgarh* is needed than that afforded by the experience of 1886, when over a large proportion of the country the rice crop barely gave a quarter out-turn. A scarcity was apprehended and relief works were started, but the people passed through the trial without assistance from Government, and the number of labourers who came to the relief works was quite inconsiderable.

In *Bilaspur*‡ cultivators are, as a rule, well off, and village artisans and servants have also found no reason to be discontented. The people of the Zamindaris to the north of the district are largely of an aboriginal race, and include a tribe known as the *Dhanwars*, who live by hunting, and are to all appearances the poorest of the poor. Yet it would be a mistake to consider their condition in any way distressed, according to their own ideas of life. The Deputy Commissioner writes of them that—

‡ Area 7,700 sq. m.
Population 1,017,337.

"The forest supplies them with bamboos, with which they make bows and arrows to hunt animals, and baskets with which they snare fish. They dispense almost entirely with clothes and all food-grains are regarded as delicacies. The failure of a harvest would deprive them of a weekly luxury, but would in no way threaten them with famine."

Writing of the cultivators in *Sambalpur*§ the Settlement Officer (Mr. Nethersole) says, "physically they are in good condition, and I do not think that their clothing is scanty, considering the local custom in this respect. In almost all villages but the poorest, a number of people may be seen wearing a small ring of gold in their ear or a silver bangle, and 'hawkers' find it worth their while to travel about with small mirrors, combs, boxes, beads and similar

§ Area 4,521 sq. m.
Population 695,409.

cheap pieces of uselessness." Below the small tenant comes the field labourer, hired by the year. His condition is not unlike that of the small ryot, and there is a good deal of interchange between the classes, frugal, and industrious field labourers purchasing cattle and taking up land, while poverty-stricken ryots throw up their land and take to labour. The general conclusions Mr. Nethersole arrives at on the district are that "under normal conditions far more rice is produced than is required for the food of the population, and any one who chooses to work hard, has hitherto had little difficulty in maintaining himself and his family in relative comfort."

A report on the *Chhattisgarh Feudatory States* has also been furnished. The Political Agent (Mr. F. C. Berry) writing of the *Bastar** State says, "that the aboriginals are hardy, active, and possess a physique which certainly does not indicate that they are habitually under-fed." In the *Patna†* State the condition of the agricultural population is reported by the Superintendent to be comfortable, while speaking generally of the lower classes in the *Sarangarh‡* State, the Superintendent says, "I should say that in average seasons they obtain an adequate subsistence, but in a season of deficient harvest they feel the pressure of high prices, which however, would rarely amount to actual want in the portions of the State where the forests are still abundant." "To sum up the facts given in the reports of these States as tested by my own experience," writes the Superintendent, "I should say that the majority of the population comprised in the lower classes subsists with ease under normal conditions, a large portion manages to subsist and to make both ends meet, while a small portion leads a hand-to-mouth existence, which in seasons of high prices passes from mere poverty into distress."

Mr. Mackenzie's general conclusion on the whole enquiry is that—

"there is no doubt in these Provinces a great deal of poverty, but there is very little distress. The people are well fed and the only section of them who can be said to be hard pressed for bare subsistence are the hill tribes, who are but little more provident than the beasts of the forests, and have to undergo similar vicissitudes in daily food. The volume of wealth is rapidly increasing, and there is no lack of employment for those who wish for it. If only more of the money which the Provinces are receiving reached the producers and less was intercepted by money-lenders and middle men, the condition of the people might be described as prosperous. But over them hangs the grip of the usurer and the shadow of the Civil Courts."

Berar.

In *Berar* real distress is practically unknown, and the laboring classes have attained a standard with which very few other parts of India can claim any comparison. They are generally well clad and in good case, and at their frequent festivals show a good deal of wealth in their attire. Their food comprises—juari, toor dhal, chillies, salt, oil for cooking purposes, while they use kerosine oil for their lamps. Their marriages are conducted with the greatest prudence and economy and not allowed to trench on the year's supply. The Deputy Commissioner of *Amraoti§* says, that there is no want of food in that district. The Deputy Commissioner of the *Buldana||* District says that a fact which tends to prove that the agricultural laborer is well off is that during the season the watching of the crops and gathering of the harvest is principally performed by the *pardushees* who swarm into the Province during the rains for the purpose. The Deputy Commissioner of the *Basim¶* District says that all who are willing can obtain employment and fair wages. The Vice-President of the *Akola*** Municipality remarks that no people in *Berar* suffer from insufficiency of food throughout the year, and a Native Deputy Educational Inspector bears testimony to the fact that the lower classes get full meals and all the necessities of life, and points to the total absence of beggars in the *Mofussil* as another sign of the fair condition of the lower classes. A Native Extra-Assistant Commissioner and a Judge of the Small Cause Court at *Amraoti*, further attests that there is during times unaffected by famine, little dearth of ample food for the poorest in these tracts. He considers that the agricultural classes are particularly well off in all respects of bodily nourishment. Regarding the gipsy classes, they scarcely ever, the same official remarks, go without a daily meal, which with them is usually a substantial meat one provided by the game they capture.

* Area 13,063 sq. m.
Population 166,246.

† Area 1,390 sq. m.
Population 267,669.

‡ Area 540 sq. m.
Population 71,374.

§ Area 2,750 sq. m.
Population 765,326.
|| Area 2,803 sq. m.
Population 430,763.

¶ Area 2,009 sq. m.
Population 569,98.

** Area 2,600 sq. m.
Population 602,792.

Madras.

The *Madras* report is preliminary, and the enquiry will be continued. The opinions of the district officers are not supported by concrete instances, but in many cases they reflect the views of men who have for years observed the conditions of agricultural life in Madras. The conclusion of these officers, which is concurred in by the Board of Revenue and by the Madras Government, is, that no considerable proportion of the population suffer from a daily insufficiency of food in ordinary years.

In the *Ganjam** district, though the income of agricultural labourers only just meets their expenditure, they have enough to eat.

In *Vizagapatam*,† the Collector says, the agriculturists live miserably, and cannot afford a sufficiency of food. With two and sometimes three meals a day, a cloth to cover himself, and a hut to live in, "the labourer is probably the poorest creature in the world." But, as pointed out by the Madras Government, the Collector admits that the inhabitants are an unusually sturdy and muscular class of men; and this is hardly compatible with a want of food. Further, it may be added that two or three meals a day is quite up to the average; that clothes in the *Madras* climate are a superfluity; and that the hut is the customary and traditional house of the peasant.

In *Godavari*‡ there is no deficiency of food among adults.

In *Kistna*§ prosperity is universal.

In *Nellore*|| the Collector denies any insufficiency; but the Civil Surgeon supports the insufficiency dictum, on the ground that criminals always increased in weight after they had been in jail some time, and that a large number did not get sufficient food to develop their muscles to their full extent. The Board of Revenue remarks that the Madras jail dietary is the most liberal in India, and that the hard labour of a prisoner in jail is by no means such hard work as that undergone by the labourer in the fields. This question of rise in weight during incarceration is one of some importance, and has been noticed in other Provinces. Mr. Crooke in the North-Western Provinces suggests that a newly admitted prisoner has just passed through the ordeal of arrest, and that he has probably been remanded more than once or marched about the country after a Magistrate in camp. A man like this naturally loses weight in the interval between arrest and conviction. The Indian convict is not in solitary confinement: he is well dressed and lightly worked. If he is a cultivator, he is free from the labour and anxiety of field watching at night. He is promptly attended to for the most trifling ailments. Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, also considers that the deep anxiety and often distress which precede conviction cause loss of weight. It may be added that a convict does not indulge in tobacco and opium.

Mr. Burditt, a missionary, says that the lower classes in *Nellore* do get enough to eat, and that they save money.

In *Cuddapah*,¶ except from the 20th April to 20th June, every one gets regularly more than enough; and even in the slack season there is little demand for work.

Great weight is attached by the Board and the Government to the opinion of Mr. Nicholson, Collector of *Anantapur*** He says that the people are of a strong physique; that the birth rate is high; that in 1885 when relief works were opened few were attracted to them; and that the labouring classes, depleted as they were by the famine of 1876-78, always and everywhere in ordinary time find a sufficiency of the food to which they are accustomed.

In *Bellary*†† it is thought that the standard of comfort has risen.

In *Kurnool** Mr. Benson, who is working at an analysis of the district, says that there is no large class of persons pinched for food from year's end to year's end, and that there are few beggars or loafers.

* Area 3,100 sq. m.
Population 1,003,301.

† Area 3,471 sq. m.
Population 1,700,400.

‡ Area 6,526 sq. m.
Population 1,780,618.

§ Area 8,471 sq. m.
Population 1,549,460.

|| Area 4,730 sq. m.
Population 1,220,230.

¶ Area 5,745 sq. m.
Population 1,131,030.

** Area 5,564 sq. m.
Population 200,980.

†† Area 5,003 sq. m.
Population 720,375.

‡ Area 7,708 sq. m.
Population 700,300.

Area 2,542 sq. m.
Population 961,361.

In *Chingleput** the Collector thinks the mass of the people live from hand to mouth, and in adverse seasons are seriously hampered. But the Government of Madras believes that the condition of the people has improved in a marked degree within the last ten years.

Area 4,875 sq. m.
Population 1,114,736.

In *South Arcot*† employment is obtainable without difficulty at wages that give the labourer a sufficiency of food.

Area 3,554 sq. m.
Population 2,130,863.

In *Tanjore*‡ there is no sign of widespread poverty.

Area 3,561 sq. m.
Population 1,215,033.

In *Trichinopoly*§ wages are high, food is cheap, and the appearance of the people is most prosperous.

Area 3,561 sq. m.
Population 2,355,033.

In *Malabar*|| the people are stout, well-grown, well-nourished, and muscular. "Children swarm and are as plump as partridges."

Area 957 sq. m.
Population 91,034.

In the *Nilgiris*¶ "the proportion of the population who suffer from want of food is extremely small—as small as it is in any part of the British Empire."

Area 5,361 sq. m.
Population 1,090,747.

In *Tinnevely*** the diet is sufficient to maintain a high degree of physical efficiency. The people are well-fed, and have a margin for superfluities, as is evidenced by the habitual use of ornaments by men and women of the common coolie caste.

Area 3,002 sq. m.
Population 950,514.

In *Canara*†† the monsoon has never failed, and scarcity is unknown.

Area 7,250 sq. m.
Population 1,917,814.

In *North Arcot*‡‡ the Collector in a burst of rhetoric suggests that grinding poverty is the widespread condition of the masses; and two missionaries state that many poor people, who though they do not actually starve, go through life on insufficient food.

Area 9,401 sq. m.
Population 2,166,680.

In *Madura*§§ the labouring classes are very well off, and the condition of the district is no doubt good, owing to the large amount of emigration to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Area 7,442 sq. m.
Population 1,857,800.

In *Coimbatore*||| no one need starve who can or will work.

On the whole, it may be said that in ordinary seasons the lower agricultural classes generally get throughout the year a sufficiency of food, that is, food enough to maintain them in bodily health and strength and in full efficiency for labour.

Coorg.

Area 1,555 sq. m.
Population 179,303.

In *Coorg*,¶¶ which is so favourably situated from a climatic point of view, there has not been that scope as in other Provinces for an enquiry of the kind indicated by the Government of India. In this Province there are no causes at work which tend directly to bring about a condition of widespread poverty or distress of a chronic character, and the condition of the ryots is, on the whole, one of advancing prosperity, which, in individual cases, can be frustrated only by thriftless and reckless habits among the people.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from a letter from the Director General of Statistics dated 26th March 1887.

BENGAL.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal consists of a densely-crowded centre radiating off, except on the north-west, to a very thinly-peopled circumference. But while there is a steady increase of population in the outlying districts, the movement has generally been spontaneous, and in few cases have direct attempts at colonization proved successful. Thus, in the Darjeeling District on the northern frontier, at least two-thirds of the population are returned as immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants since 1835. "The whole district," writes the Deputy Commissioner, "is a single case of general reclamation"; but "no mass of immigrants moving in a body or at one time has migrated to the district." An effort, which the Deputy Commissioner made to start an immigration into the district failed, and he knows of no other such attempt. In the adjoining border district of the Western Duars, a large influx of labour has also taken place. But this influx "has been purely spontaneous, so far as Government is concerned," and has been the natural result of the demand for labour at good wages on the tea plantations, and of the low rates of arable land.

On the opposite or southern, border of Bengal, there has been a large influx of population into the Bānkurā District. But here again, the inflow has been gradual and spontaneous and

from the outer Santal country rather than from the central overcrowded districts. Since the Land Improvement Act of 1871, only Rs. 9,386 have been advanced by Government for reclaiming lands. The work is usually conducted on a small scale, or by jungle leases from the *zamindars*. The lessees excavate tanks and bring the land into cultivation, retaining about one-third of it rent-free, and paying a low progressive rate for the remainder.

In the South-West Frontier District of Bengal, Chittagong, and its Hill Tracts, reclamations are effected by a vagrant agricultural population, who move about in a region of spare land. It is reclamation by squatting, and their rights may be described a sort of tenure by trespass. In parts, the nomadic cultivation known as *jum* is still the most profitable. In other parts, such nomadic cultivation competes with regular tillage. But even in the settled localities, the cultivation still retains something of the migratory type. In many cases, the squatter will only pay for the area actually cultivated, and the intervening patches yield no rent.

On the other hand, in the Sundarban maritime tracts, reclamations have been to a large extent effected by capitalists. Apart from old historical cases of this class, considerable areas have been brought under cultivation of late years by *zamindars* and capitalists. Such tracts are to a large extent cultivated by immigrant labourers who come for the season, and then depart with their wages. Many of the old cultivators as they grow rich extend their holdings by means of these immigrant labourers, or by under-tenants. Here also, as in Chittagong, reclamation by trespass and squatting is also common.

Two cases of reclamation by capitalists in inner Bengal have been prominently brought to notice—the Jagdispur Jungle and the Chanchal Estate. The Jagdispur Jungle belonged to the rebel Koer Singh, and consists of about 8,000 acres. It has been reclaimed and peopled by Messrs. Burrows, Thompson and Mylne. * * * In 1859-60, there was not a single inhabitant in the tract. In 1881, there were 8,597. * * * The Chanchal Estate in the Maldah District was cleared of jungle, and partly brought under cultivation by an able manager employed by the Court of Wards. * * *

Broadly speaking, the settled Hindu agriculturists, even of the most thickly peopled of the Bengal Districts, do not move to outlying tracts. The pioneers of colonization in Bengal are the hill and forest races. These tribes send forth colonizers across the heart of Bengal. But in some cases when they have cleared the jungle, and raised a few rough crops, they fail to become good permanent cultivators. Thus, in the Maldah District, they sell their clearings to Muhammadan husbandmen, and move on. The Santal is there the pioneer, and the Muhammadan cultivator enters into his labours.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Advancing up the Gangetic valley, the papers, taken together with the census, indicate that the middle river districts of the North-Western Provinces are already quite sufficiently inhabited. The movements of the population here are towards the Central Provinces and the south, and towards the outlying Oudh and Sub-Himalayan districts on the north. The advance of cultivation is to a large extent spontaneous. But there are several remarkable and very interesting examples of reclamation on a large scale conducted by capitalists, European and Native among, which may be noticed five large estates aggregating 58,284 acres, and under reclamation by English capitalists. Within the district of Basti, indeed, the total number of considerable reclamation grants is 43, aggregating 90,152 acres.

The history of some of these reclamations is very instructive. The largest estate is the Birdpur grant, the property of Mr. Peppes, with a population of 23,648, living in 230 villages or hamlets, and running continuous with the Nepal frontier for nine miles. Other reclamations by European capitalists have been effected in Partabgarh, Basti, and Gorla Districts. A large and important case of such reclamation by Captain Chapman, assisted by Government loans, and involving expensive irrigation works, deserves mention.

Captain Chapman's case leads by an easy transition to examples of reclamation by direct Government effort. A conspicuous example of this latter class in the North-Western Provinces is the reclamation of the Kumau Bhabar. This tract was a dense, almost waterless forest, the refuge of gangs of banditti. It was used as a grazing-ground during a short period of each year, but its deadly climate seemed to preclude any hope of settled cultivation. After various efforts, General Sir Henry Ramsay took the matter firmly in hand. He obtained an advance of Rs. 10,000 from Government, and was left unfettered in his management of the tract. The result is that after many vicissitudes and temporary disappointments, the Bhabar has now a population of 103,000 in the winter months. At least two-thirds of them are cultivators of the land, and about one-fourth seem to have settled permanently down—the census in September (the unhealthy time of the year) giving a return of 25,000. An example of unsuccessful effort to reclaim forest is afforded by the Eastern Bhabar. But here, it is hoped that success is only deferred until the unhealthiness of the climate yields to cultivation.

Grants of jungle tracts in the Saharanpur District have been brought under cultivation, partly by European, partly by Native agency. The reclamations in the Gorakhpur District and the attempts made by Government to settle special classes of men on the land, are of considerable interest. The change which has been effected under steady British

administration would be almost incredible were it not attested by the contemporary records. "When the first Collector encamped in the environs of the city, he had to light fires to keep off the tigers. Another Magistrate, many years afterwards, employed the convicts to dig elephant pits as a protection on the north of the town; and when the present cantonments (which adjoin the city) were formed in 1810, the Collector had to request that lines might be cut through the jungle before the boundary pillars could be erected." As British rule gave security to property, a regular scramble for immigrants took place among the native landlords and tenure-holders. Government, on its part, made four separate attempts at colonization in Gorakhpur, the history of which discloses many sides of the task of peopling a large tract by official and by native effort.

THE PUNJAB.—Proceeding still further up the river valleys, the problem of reclamation in the Punjab is, broadly speaking, a problem of irrigation. The movements of the people in this Province have been so admirably treated by Mr. Lubetson in his Census Report, that it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to his volume. The detailed process of reclaiming and cultivating a large tract is clearly set forth in the Sirsa Settlement Report. The increase takes place both by the establishment of new villages, or the re-establishment of old ones, and by the growth of the existing villages, and the extension of the cultivated margin around them. Much of the increase is due to the fact that large tracts of the Punjab were practically depopulated by invasion and rapine in the last century. In the Sirsa District, the returns show an increase from 35 villages in 1800 to 635 in 1881.

The manner in which the population follows the canals, or springs upon either side of them, has been prominently brought before the Government. There is also evidence of the extension of village and population by means of wells. In Jhang, a lease of 50 acres is given to any cultivator who sinks an ordinary well, and a lease of 100 acres for a well with a double Persian wheel. The Deputy Commissioner reports 387 such leases, and states that applications for them are increasing. The Punjab, as a whole, exhibits a rapid extension of cultivation, with a corresponding growth of population, promoted by irrigation and roads; and without the intervention of European or Native capitalists on a large scale.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—These Provinces exhibit the rapid peopling of long uncultivated or depopulated tracts. They also present in a striking light the difficulties of Government intervention. The best known case of such intervention was the Charwa scheme. The failure of this scheme has operated, perhaps more than any other example, as a discouragement to Government efforts at colonization.

* * * * *

Another prominent case in the Central Provinces is the reclamation in the Nimár District. The circumstances of this reclamation show exactly what can be done by direct official agency, both under British and Native rule. They also show that in such attempts, the Government must be prepared for a long continuous period to exercise a close supervision, not only in regard to advances and digging wells, but even in such particulars as re-roofing houses injured by fire.

The materials collected for the Central Provinces Tenancy Act showed that, apart from direct efforts by the Government, its general land system is leading to a rapid increase, both in the cultivation and in the number of cultivators, and also in the more intensive husbandry which results from the breaking up of holdings. One great difficulty in the way of direct Government effort seems to be that in certain parts of the Central Provinces, as in parts of Bengal, the clearers of jungle are not the eventual cultivators of the soil. In the District of Sambalpur, the process is described as follows, "The first settlers are Kandhs, propelled by the pressure of better agriculturists, such as the Agharyas from behind. They are the hardiest caste in this part of India. As soon as they (the Kandhs) have cleared a portion of the jungle with their fire-and-axe cultivation and rendered it habitable by less vigorous but more intelligent cultivators, they advance onward and are succeeded by Agharyas; and eventually the Agharyas are in turn driven onwards by the Kultas, our best agriculturists. This is the order in which cultivation is extended, and no instance has been brought to light in which waste lands—including under that term good arable land which has not as yet been brought under cultivation, but capable of the highest cultivation—have been first cleared and broken up by cultivating castes coming from an open country."

BOMBAY.—In Bombay the question of land-reclamation is disclosed in a new light. Schemes or proposals by Parsi and other capitalists for reclaiming the saline coast strip are numerous. Tank excavation on a large scale also emerges into view.

* * * * *

MADRAS.—The expansion of agriculture has there been steady and spontaneous, and the only check upon its further extension is stated by one officer to be the want of roads to the still land-locked localities.

* * * * *

SIND.—The problem of reclamation in Sind is the problem of irrigation.

BURMA.—In Burma land is still so plentiful that the old wasteful system of nomadic cultivation goes on side by side with the settled tillage of the plough. The efforts made by

the Chief Commissioner to promote the extension of agriculture form a salient feature in the Local Administration. Such extension takes place partly by means of temporary agricultural immigrants from Bengal and elsewhere, partly by the gradual settling down of the nomadic cultivators into regular husbandmen, partly by the rapid increase of the population, and partly by direct Government efforts. In Burma, the question is directly and inseparably connected with the system of rules for leasing waste lands.

ASSAM.—The same remarks apply to the outlying Province of Assam. But this province has formed the scene of the most interesting effort at direct agricultural colonization on a considerable scale which has taken place of late years. The Norwegian or Danish Missionaries in the Santál country on the west of Bengal, led forth a regular agricultural colony across the whole centre of the province, and settled it in Assam.

* * * * *

There is evidence to show, first, that an enormous expansion of agriculture is steadily and spontaneously going on in the less thinly populated parts of India. Second, that, direct efforts at agricultural colonization, whether by Government or companies or by private individuals, have frequently failed. Third, that there are, however, conspicuous examples of success. Fourth, that in such efforts, the chief difficulties lie at the outset, and that in most cases, a large initial mortality must be expected. Fifth, that the two essentials of success are close personal supervision, and persistent continuity of effort.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV. OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards figures in column <i>Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th September, 1887</i> , see page 10.												
Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1888.		Total increase in 1888-89.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	
<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
6th October, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,13,503	496	1,514	7,32,813	484	2,11,23,073	536	1,98,27,345	524	...
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	2,000,33	156	1,664	3,31,000	109	73,89,683	176	83,06,230	202	10,06,333
6th ditto	Sindia	73	8,833	110	75	4,997	66	2,05,431	110	1,73,557	93	...
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,003	228	57	9,951	174	2,54,530	178	2,00,644	140	...
6th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	11,700	63	186	13,826	74	6,31,028	134	7,07,505	157	75,577
6th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	675	50	12	590	40	22,980	77	21,268	78	279
6th ditto	Mysore	140	20,110	144	140	9,305	67	2,00,501	74	2,59,221	74	...
6th ditto	Southern Mahratta (c)	705	53,294	70	850	57,753	68	15,11,111	80	18,57,388	87	3,06,277
22nd September, 1888	Indian Midland	42	1,543	37	136	6,993	51	66,421	63	3,43,697	101	2,77,274
29th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	81	2,898	35	83	5,809	70	(d) 3,740	32	1,18,653	57	1,14,009
29th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhet	30	1,210	34	36	929	20	41,432	46	37,268	41	...
29th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	85	3,418	40	105	3,702	36	94,633	46	1,20,907	36	26,274
29th ditto	Sihramau											
	TOTAL	4,064	11,30,330	442	4,858	11,77,778	242	3,16,45,507	277	3,20,65,680	264	4,20,179
<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
29th September, 1888	North-Western (e)	4,473	3,33,187	137	3,411	4,17,516	173	64,74,254	174	1,17,33,812	165	22,50,558
29th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	11,008	247	45	8,203	182	3,77,881	238	3,13,691	302	12,030
29th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,101	130	125	18,683	152	3,73,842	164	3,13,245	100	...
29th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (f)	645	2,34,678	304	673	3,02,800	450	32,00,640	247	44,32,000	263	4,42,036
29th ditto	Nalluri	27	2,439	59	27	2,271	84	44,423	153	47,183	60	2,930
29th ditto	Teloo	240	27,700	110	239	22,507	88	7,80,885	117	7,70,080	119	...
29th ditto	Buana	331	40,221	138	312	37,004	92	13,00,201	164	1,30,112	142	...
29th ditto	Jorhat	26	1,009	39	75	1,727	68	44,704	35	30,153	43	5,360
29th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	61	8	7	268	30	924	5	2,883	14	1,659
	TOTAL	3,820	6,72,404	173	3,964	8,13,122	265	1,03,42,714	179	1,00,27,560	192	26,84,846
<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
29th September, 1888	Madras	831	1,02,153	105	840	1,43,862	171	40,36,515	192	30,94,240	190	...
29th ditto	South Indian	654	9,134	147	654	1,00,813	154	25,30,732	153	26,94,711	165	1,61,079
6th October, 1888	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,82,011	303	1,497	4,84,578	324	1,00,15,210	502	1,00,98,914	533	9,83,060
6th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	494	1,61,433	350	491	2,11,000	458	59,35,386	509	58,46,312	507	...
29th September, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	27,791	128	692	94,628	137	30,50,357	178	32,12,477	186	1,61,490
	TOTAL	4,129	6,72,408	233	4,144	10,34,877	250	3,45,68,836	311	3,57,46,654	345	11,77,518
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)												
		12,083	27,02,738	248	12,000	3,09,5,777	262	2,23,5,057	267	8,08,39,900	268	42,82,899
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES												
		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,76,80,280	138	4,72,22,874	146	...
NET RECEIPTS												
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,98,76,768	129	3,96,17,026	122	...
<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
29th September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	28,471	76	376	36,500	97	10,03,342	106	11,68,173	124	1,64,831
6th October, 1888	Tirakeshwar	22	5,403	240	22	4,003	181	1,29,535	233	1,37,251	247	7,716
29th September, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,130	77	67	4,500	67	1,03,172	67	1,72,895	103	9,393
22nd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,073	68	78	9,073	110	2,00,271	106	2,16,014	111	6,743
	TOTAL	543	40,077	86	543	54,101	100	15,05,320	110	16,94,003	125	1,88,683
<i>Native States.</i>												
6th October, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	268	25,207	121	310	25,606	83	7,40,000	141	7,46,630	104	5,790
6th ditto	The Gakwar's	59	2,897	49	59	1,840	31	75,923	51	65,631	44	...
6th ditto	The Gakwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	538	26	21	700	33	16,914	32	21,785	41	4,871
6th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	14,573	77	204	14,881	71	5,00,740	103	4,72,328	97	...
29th September, 1888	Morvi	68	2,117	31	68	2,083	31	74,684	44	88,414	52	13,730
14th October, 1888	Jodhpore	124	4,285	35	124	6,000	53	1,03,899	52	1,71,017	55	7,718
	TOTAL	673	49,919	74	791	51,722	65	15,73,119	92	15,63,965	83	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achodra State Railway.

(b) Includes the Karni-Umari State Railway.

(c) Includes the Delhi-Kistna State Railway.

(d) Total Receipts from 15th to 24th September, 1887.

(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(f) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam State Railways.M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, 18th October, 1888.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR COMBU. (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANONI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	9 0	9 0	8 2	8 2	9 12	9 12	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	37 8	37 8
Tavoy	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Anheret	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	11 2	11 2	8 14	10 0	9 7	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 0	141 8	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	9 6	12 6	10 8	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	16 10	14 9
Thongwa	11 2	11 2	6 5	9 6	7 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	17 13	19 12
Bassein	11 2	11 2	10 7	11 7	11 1	13 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 1	240 1	14 13	16 0
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwagyin . . . . .	...	...	8 8	9 1	8 14	9 9	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 2	13 1	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	10 5	8 15	12 7	13 1	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 11	167 9	11 3	11 3
Toungoo	6 11	6 11	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thaymyo	6 11	6 11	10 12	10 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	14 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 5	11 5	9 13	9 6	9 11	11 5	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	140 0	32 0	30 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	14 4	9 3	17 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	8 4	7 5	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	36 0
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	24 0	24 0
Assam—																										
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	12 4	12 4	22 5	21 14	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar . . . . .	...	...	10 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 51
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Caro Hills . . . . .	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpara	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Naga	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1988—continued.

[illegible]

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KARANT OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Punjab—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
South—	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Hydrabad—	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Madras—	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—	16 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Gurgaon—	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Dahli—	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Rohat—	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Karnal—	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Labore—	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
South-western—	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Unbala—	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Ludiana—	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Patna—	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Guwahati—	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar—	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Hills—	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8
Kangra—	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
North-western—	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Shikote—	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gopawala—	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	14 0	14 0
Jaipur—	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Jaipur—	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi—	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Haridra—	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar—	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Kohat—	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	30 10	30 10
Western—	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur—	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jaipur—	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Multan—	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu—	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
D. I. Khan—	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh—	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan—	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Siad and Baluchistan—	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Karachi—	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Hyderabad (Gila Bander)—	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Bar and Pinar (Umarkot)—	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Shikhar—	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Shikhar—	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Siad Frontier—	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLEM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum hypoleidum</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elymus coromandensis</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ANJAR OR THER CADIAN PVA (<i>Crotalaria indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar.	8 5	8 10	...	...	13 0	13 10	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 5	8 8	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South central—																										
Cannalore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	21 11	21 11	22 5	22 5	24 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	8 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 3	14 3	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	25 14	25 14	23 0	23 0	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	35 8	35 8	22 10	22 10	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	30 14	30 14	23 8	23 8	31 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 14	14 14	22 5	22 5	24 11	24 11	31 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	25 11	25 11	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	12 2	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Gandam	11 2	10 5	...	...	12 3	13 13	13 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	10 5
Viragapattam	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 3	10 3	19 3	19 3	21 13	21 13	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godavari	11 11	12 10	...	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	22 14	22 14	25 2	25 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	13 14	14 3	14 14	14 14	20 8	20 8	...	...	23 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 6	13 14	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 10	15 14	16 3	...	...	17 3	21 2	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 14	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 6	104 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	26 3	23 2	27 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203 0	203 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	26 3	23 3	25 11	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 10	12 11	13 2	...	...	22 3	21 10	22 14	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 10
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 8	13 3	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	24 5	24 5	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 0	14 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	13 0	12 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch)

E. J. SINKINSON.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY AND 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 25th August and 6th October 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAR (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CHINDU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MAHUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arafetinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR TUR CHAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
2nd half of July 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ombay—																										
Kathiswar—																										
Rajkot . . .	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	110 0	120 0	40 0	40 0	...
1st half of September 1888.																										
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Nasirabad Cantonment.	14 14	14 54	18 94	18 94	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 11	19 04	16 0	15 11	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																									
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.			
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	5,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	76,48	29,96	1,06,44		
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,40	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	78,07	37,61	1,15,68		
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,99	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	71,75	31,79	1,03,54		
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	81,96	25,00	1,06,96		
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	82,76	38,33	1,19,09		
1876-77	6,31	30,59	6,07	43,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	73,82	23,44	97,26		
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	8,5	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	84,69	18,09	1,02,78		
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	25	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,78	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	76,46	22,75	99,21		
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	72,72	24,87	97,59		
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	79,11	28,84	1,07,95		
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	33	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	77,54	33,06	1,10,70		
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	14,36	5,12	1,05 ^a	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	39,43	19,48	36,73	56,21		
1883-84	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,62	7	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	19,25	23,14	20,82	31,66	52,48		
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	11,05	4,80	19	77	5,76	1,62	2	33	2,15	2,12	1	3,16	5,49	3,82	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	23,19	42,41		
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	12,61	5,64	22	62	6,28	2,12	2	45	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,95	25,83	20,08	31,16	51,24		
1886-87	6,40	19	4,96	11,85	5,84	28	52	6,64	2,20	6	34	2,71	3,00	6	2,64	5,70	4,40	6	18,39	22,85	22,49	26,96	49,45		
1887-88	5,57	22	6,67	12,46	6,02	21	74	7,87	2,45	3	34	2,82	4,51	2	2,46	6,99	4,56	1	19,78	24,35	24,50	29,99	54,49		
1888-89	6,09	3,03	7,91	17,05	7,01	1,78	59	9,38	2,59	61	19	3,39	4,97	30	2,65	7,92	4,35	62	13,22	18,19	32,27	24,56	56,83		

^a The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, and Office at

E. J. SINKINSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th October, 1888.*—Rainfall: none in Ganjam; fair in Madras, Tinnevely and Madura, and poor elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but withering in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah and Salem, and damaged by insects in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Salem, and Tinnevely. Want of rain felt in all districts except South Arcot, Nilgiris and South Canara. Pasture scanty in Kistna, Trichinopoly and Madura, and insufficient in Cuddapah and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in three and stationary in others. General prospects fair, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where they are very unfavorable. Merchants in Ganjam holding back stocks, and rice is selling higher than scarcity rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Slight rain during the week in parts of Broach, Surat, Poona, Bijapur, Dharwar, and Kanara. Total rainfall generally insufficient, and more rain required urgently in most districts for preservation of standing early crops and sowing of late crops. Standing crops withering throughout Guzerat, Konkan and Kathiawar and in parts of Nasik for want of moisture, and damaged by insects in parts of Karachi and by blight in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Colaba, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Kathiawar. Sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of early crops in Thana from 8 to 9 annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Baroda, and Kathiawar. Scarcity of water felt in parts of Broach, Nasik, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Prices rising in parts of Surat, Nasik, Sholapur, and Kanara.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd October, 1888.*—No rain, and the weather is becoming cool. Except in the eastern districts which have had good rain lately, the condition of the rice crop is not satisfactory. The rice on high and unirrigated lands is suffering much for want of rain, and if there be no rain shortly the crop generally will be short, and in some parts of Behar will be a failure. *Rabi* cultivation is also in want of rain, and sowings are backward in Behar with no rain. There is a sensible rise in the price of rice throughout Behar and in some other parts of the province also. Distress in Khurdah has diminished. No further report of the distress in the flooded tracts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions received.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* ploughing and sowing in progress. Rain wanted in some places. Supplies ample and prices on the whole are steady. General condition of agricultural stock is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—No rain. Prices are somewhat unsettled; rise is reported from Sialkote and Rawalpindi and fall from Shahpur; in others prices are stationary. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops are going on. Ploughing for, and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Rain wanted at Hissar. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, and those dependent on Bara Canal in Peshawar have almost dried up. Prospects and outturn on the whole fair. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Weather clear. The early cessation of rain has injured prospects of autumn crops; rice especially has suffered in Eastern districts. Winter sowings progressing, but rain is required for them. Prices rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th October, 1888.*—In Lower Burma the crops are still reported as progressing favourably. Slight damage was done to crops in Thongwa and Amherst districts by floods and drought respectively. In Upper Burma transplanting continues in one or two districts, and in some places early sowings are being reaped. In Lower Burma the rainfall was seasonable. In Upper Burma rain fell in three districts only, and is much wanted in Myingyan and in Meiktila, where some paddy plants are reported to have withered away from want of rain. In Lower Burma crop prospects are good everywhere, and in Upper Burma the outturn of harvest is expected to be better than last year. In Pakokku a good harvest is expected if the rains at the end of the month are favourable; and in Minbu the estimated area under paddy cultivation is reported to be 40 per cent. more than last year. The price of paddy has risen in Moulmein, Shwegyin, Toungoo, and Mandalay, and has fallen considerably in Yamethin, Meiktila, Sandoway, Ye-u, and Kyaukse, and slightly in Henzada and Sagaing.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable and cold. Sowing of pulses nearly over; that of oil-seeds continues. More rain would do good. Tea doing well. Prospects of rice crop favorable.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Rainfall slight throughout the State. In parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore districts crops need more rain. Dry crops are being harvested in parts; outturn generally favourable.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Rain much needed for maturing rice crops and coffee seedlings.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Crops in fair condition, but more rain is wanted. Weeding of *Jowari*, cotton, &c., completed. Picking of cotton commenced in some places. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Fodder and water insufficient. Prices of grain increasing.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. *Kharif* crops withering and *rabi* sowings impeded for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in all taluks. Prices rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—No rain. Rainfall insufficient in Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand, and badly wanted in Bhopawar and Neemuch. Probable outturn of crops indifferent in Western Malwa. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Very slight rainfall during the week. Agricultural operations unsatisfactory in Kherwara, Meywar and Kishengurh. Standing crops want rain in Kotah and Harowtee. Harvest poor generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Kherwara, Meywar, and in some parts of Marwar and Jeypore. Prices still rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th October, 1888.*—No rain. Weather cool. Late autumn rice is being harvested. Good crop of *Marwa* and *Kodo* expected.

W. R. LAWRENCE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Cir. No. ⁹⁵₁₉₋₃ Arch.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology),—dated Simla, the 18th October, 1888.

Read again the following extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department:

No. ⁴₁₈₃₋₅₅ (Archæological),—dated Simla, the 11th August 1885.

In 1882 Her Majesty's Secretary of State, when sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Fleet as Epigraphist to the Government of India, suggested the desirability of training Native scholars in such a way as to fit them hereafter for taking a prominent place in the prosecution of historical research. Mr. Fleet, whose opinion was obtained on this suggestion, advised that Professors of Sanskrit in Government Colleges should form classes of selected students for special training in epigraphical and historical researches. He observed that, with such a preliminary training, a few students would be secured who would be fitted to commence under him the more rigid study of critically examining new inscriptions, of translating and editing them, and of disposing of their contents in a scholarlike manner.

2. The views of Local Governments and Administrations were invited on the suggestions made by Mr. Fleet. From these letters it appears that the adoption of Mr. Fleet's suggestion regarding the formation of palæographic classes under Sanskrit Professors in Government Colleges is not practicable. The time of the Professors is already fully occupied with their ordinary duties, while it is doubtful whether, if such classes were formed, students would, under present circumstances, be forthcoming to attend them. There is a general agreement, however, that the Universities might with advantage be moved to make Indian palæography an optional subject for the higher degrees, and the Governor General in Council would be glad if the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal would move the Universities of their respective provinces to consider what steps should be taken for attaining this object. It is observed that the Government of Madras has already consulted the Syndicate of the Madras University, and that the Government of Bengal proposed to address the Senate of the Calcutta University on the subject. The question whether similar action might not usefully be taken in regard to the Punjab University will doubtless be considered by the Local Government.

3. In order further to encourage the education and training of natives of India in epigraphy, the Governor General in Council would suggest that a special prize of Rs. 500 should be offered by the Local Government annually at each University to the student who does best in this subject, if he is recommended for it by the Examiners. This prize would probably be supplemented by the liberality of the private gentlemen interested in the ancient history of their country, if their attention were invited to the subject. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct that an annual prize of Rs. 500 be offered for the best collections of inscriptions with a critical essay on them by *bond fide* graduates of the Universities under 30 years of age. The essays should be sent to the Epigraphist to the Government of India on or before the 1st April of each year, and the amount of the prize will be charged in the contingent bill of the Epigraphist. The selected essay will be printed at the expense of Government. Lastly, in order to encourage the study of epigraphy among the Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors employed in the Archæological Survey Department, the Governor General in Council sanctions the grant of a reward of Rs. 500 to any employé of that Department who qualifies in epigraphy within two years from the date of his appointment to the Department.

4. As regards British Burma, the circumstances of which province are peculiar and which does not fall under the scope of the above orders, it will be left to the Chief Commissioner to take such steps as he may deem necessary for encouraging the study of epigraphical research among Native students and others.

No. ^{1A}₁₇₋₃₃ (Archæology),—dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1886.

In paragraph 3 of the Resolution, dated 11th August 1885, it was decided—

- (1) that a special prize of Rs. 500 should be offered by the Local Government annually at each University to the student who does best in epigraphy, if he is recommended for it by the Examiners;

- (2) that an annual prize of Rs. 500 be offered for the best collection of inscriptions, with a critical essay on them, by *bond fide* graduates of the Universities under 30 years of age, the essay to be sent by 1st April of each year to the Epigraphist to the Government of India; and
- (3) that a reward of Rs. 500 should be given to any Surveyor or Assistant Surveyor in the Archaeological Survey Department who qualifies in epigraphy within two years from the date of his appointment to the Department.

The Governor General in Council sees no ground for modifying or expanding the first two of these proposals; but as regards the third point, His Excellency in Council is willing to grant a reward of Rs. 500 to any employé of the Archaeological Survey who qualifies in epigraphy at any period of his service in the Department. The reward will be given for a competent knowledge in any one or more of the ancient languages of India, but cannot be earned more than once during service.

Read also the following papers:

Communication from the Government of Madras, No. 980 (Public), dated 13th May 1886.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 17, dated 7th January 1887.

" " " Bengal, No. 457-T, dated 29th May 1886.

" to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 145, dated 27th September 1887.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1110, dated 31st August 1888.

RESOLUTION.

From the Resolution of 1885, it will be seen that Her Majesty's Secretary of State when sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Fleet as Epigraphist to the Government of India, suggested the desirability of training Native scholars in such a way as to fit them to take a prominent place in the prosecution of historical research. Mr. Fleet, who was consulted on the subject, recommended that Professors of Sanskrit in Government Colleges should form classes of selected students for special training in epigraphical and historical researches. Local Governments were addressed accordingly on the subject, but on receipt of their replies the Government of India came to the conclusion that it was not expedient to adopt the suggestion put forward by Mr. Fleet. It was, however, thought desirable that Indian Universities should make Palæography an optional subject for the higher degrees; and in order to further encourage the study of epigraphy, a system of moderate money-rewards for proficiency in that branch of learning was established. From the replies of the Local Governments read above, the Government of India learns with satisfaction that the Syndicates of the several Universities in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have resolved to allow Palæography to be studied as an optional subject for the higher degrees.

In paragraph 3 of Resolution mentioned above, it was said that the essays on inscriptions should be sent to the Epigraphist to the Government of India on the 1st of April of each year. As the appointment of Epigraphist to the Government of India has since then been abolished, the essays should be transmitted to the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local

The Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " N.W. P. and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information; also that it be forwarded to the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India and the Department of Finance and Commerce, and Home Department, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

W. R. LAWRENCE,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Statistics.

Review of the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882,
during the year 1887-88.

No. 5861, dated Simla, the 26th October, 1888.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following communications submitting the Reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1887-88:

- From the Government of Madras, Nos. 1292 and 1293, dated the 9th June 1888.
- From the Government of Bombay, No. 4258, dated the 28th June 1888.
- From the Government of Bengal, No. 2493-P., dated the 21st July 1888.
- From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ⁵³¹
VII-117-B, dated the 16th July 1888.
- From the Government of the Punjab, No. 21, dated the 27th April 1888.
- From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. ⁵⁰⁰³
261, dated the 24th August 1888.
- From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. ³¹²
25-C, dated the 11th June 1888.
- From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4780, dated the 28th August 1888.
- From the Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 191-G., dated the 23rd May 1888.
- From the Resident in Mysore, No. ²⁴⁵¹
532 and No. ²⁸³⁰
535, dated respectively the 20th July and the 22nd August 1888.

RESOLUTION.—The statistics contained in these reports are summarised in the three tables annexed to this Resolution. There were at the close of 1886-87 in the different provinces 888 joint stock companies possessing a total nominal capital of 2,913 lakhs, the actual (paid-up) capital being 2,138 lakhs. Of these companies the capital of 40 was increased nominally by 28½, but actually by only 1¼ lakhs; while 103, with a paid-up capital of 4 lakhs, so far as reported, ceased to work. The number of companies registered during the year was 125, with a nominal capital of 195 lakhs; but their paid-up capital cannot be completely stated, the amount of such capital not having been reported in several cases up to the end of the year. The net result at the close of 1887-88 was a total of 910 companies possessing a nominal capital aggregating 3,025 lakhs, and an actual capital, so far as reported, of 2,233 lakhs.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years:

Province.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		PAID-UP CAPITAL.		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT. IN 1887-88.		Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1887-88.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Number of Companies.	Capital.	
			Rs.	Rs.			Per cent.
Bengal	230	227	9,67,74,825	9,85,97,905	— 1	+ 2	44
Bombay	264	204	8,72,53,025	9,20,82,917	Nil	+ 6	41
Madras	318	317	1,43,66,070	1,63,99,644	— 3	+ 14	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	40	52	81,01,871	82,11,928	+ 30	+ 1	4
Punjab	18	22	28,91,599	32,32,914	+ 22	+ 12	1
Burma	12	12	12,48,657	12,41,955	Nil	— 5	6
Central Provinces	3	3	8,46,775	8,72,595	Nil	+ 3	4
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	63	70	23,21,600	26,22,067	+ 11	+ 13	1
Total	888	910	21,38,04,422	22,32,61,925	+ 2	+ 4	100

* Not reported.

3. The aggregate capital may be divided as follows :

Companies.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
			Rs.	Rs.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	Banking and Loan ...	362	5,27,76,687	3,24,63,368
	Insurance ...	17	1,36,35,000	16,96,227
	Total ...	379	6,64,11,687	3,41,59,595
Trading ...	Merchants and traders ...	98	2,47,87,550	1,73,24,688
	Navigation ...	7	1,05,65,000	89,45,718
	Railways and tramways ...	11	99,80,000	68,89,720
	Co-operative associations ...	18	6,62,500	3,09,178
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing. ...	6	7,81,600	6,48,950
	Total ...	140	4,67,76,650	3,41,18,254
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills ...	51	4,82,97,830	3,60,76,444
	Jute " ...	10	1,23,75,000	1,04,43,800
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c. ...	50	4,10,85,000	3,29,61,047
	Cotton and jute screws and presses. ...	60	1,37,53,000	1,21,50,506
	Other mills and presses ...	27	65,05,000	43,42,930
	Total ...	198	12,20,15,830	9,59,74,727
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea ...	127	4,06,19,075	3,54,36,070
	Coffee and chinchona ...	7	6,00,000	4,81,809
	Others ...	7	8,95,000	5,60,482
	Total ...	141	4,21,14,075	3,64,78,361
Mining and Quarrying ...	.....	23	1,12,81,100	1,00,95,513
Ice manufacture... ..	.....	12	24,82,500	18,71,025
Sugar manufacture ... ..	.....	1	16,00,000	16,00,000
Breweries ... ..	.....	3	12,00,000	12,00,000
Others ... ..	.....	13	86,61,000	77,64,450
	GRAND TOTAL ...	910	30,25,42,842	22,32,61,925

The largest part—960 lakhs paid-up—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of 663 lakhs, or about two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. The sum of 196 lakhs represents the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, their working being mainly limited to jute.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations 365 lakhs of paid-up capital are invested, of which 346 lakhs are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to 342 lakhs, of which 175 lakhs are in companies registered in Bengal and 93 lakhs in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of 341 lakhs, of which 89½ lakhs are invested in coasting and river steamer companies and about 69 lakhs in railways and tramways. Of the sum of 173 lakhs placed opposite "merchants and traders" in the foregoing table, a considerable proportion is invested in retail shops and stores to which the principle of limited liability has been somewhat extensively applied in India, especially in Bombay.

Mining and quarrying companies engage 101 lakhs paid-up, of which 80 lakhs are invested in companies registered in Bengal, where about 60 lakhs are invested in coal mining companies.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums ; thus ice-making employed 19 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal ; breweries, 12 lakhs paid-up, all in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Particulars in regard to each company registered under the Act will be found in Part XVI of the "Statistical Tables for British India" published annually.

4. The following table shows the number of Companies under each category during the last five years :

Companies.		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or decrease per cent. in 1887-88 compared with 1883-84.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	Banking and Loan ...	175	196	287	359	362	+ 107
	Insurance ...	9	11	14	13	17	+ 89
	Total ...	184	207	301	372	379	+ 106
Trading ...	Merchants and traders ...	83	85	85	88	98	+ 18
	Navigation ...	10	8	7	10	7	- 30
	Railways and tramways ...	7	7	8	10	11	+ 57
	Co-operative associations ...	14	14	13	15	18	+ 29
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing. ...	4	4	8	5	6	+ 50
	Total ...	118	118	121	128	140	+ 19
Mills and Presses	Cotton mills ...	42	44	48	53	51	+ 21
	Jute " ...	12	11	10	10	10	- 17
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c. ...	38	42	45	38	50	+ 32
	Cotton and jute screws and presses. ...	52	55	51	60	60	+ 15
	Other mills and presses ...	7	10	26	29	27	+ 286
	Total ...	151	162	180	190	198	+ 31
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea ...	121	127	130	131	127	+ 5
	Coffee ...	2	3	2	7	7	Nil.
	Chinchona ...	5	5	5			
	Others ...	4	3	5	5	7	+ 75
	Total ...	132	138	142	143	141	+ 7
Mining and Quarrying	.....	22	25	26	25	23	+ 5
Ice manufacture	.....	12	14	12	12	12	Nil.
Sugar manufacture	.....	3	4	4	2	1	- 67
Breweries	.....	5	3	3	3	3	- 40
Others	.....	22	23	16	13	13	- 41
	GRAND TOTAL	649	694	805	888	910	+ 40

The following table shows, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last eight years :

Years.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase of paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	475	19,74,10,150	14,86,66,364	.....
1881-82	500	21,29,73,730	15,45,80,041	59,13,677 = 4 %
1882-83	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044	1,55,79,003 = 10 "
1883-84	649	26,87,34,384	18,75,06,107	1,73,47,063 = 10 "
1884-85	696	27,88,76,908	20,63,58,444	1,88,52,337 = 10 "
1885-86	805	28,34,34,367	21,00,25,677	36,67,233 = 2 "
1886-87	888	29,13,61,646	21,38,04,422	37,78,745 = 2 "
1887-88	910	30,25,42,842	22,32,61,925	94,57,503 = 4 "

The increase during the year was 94½ lakhs, being at the rate of 4½ per cent., which was much higher than in the two previous years. The average annual rate of increase during the eight years has been 5½ per cent.

6. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee have apparently been defectively reported. The figures, so far as they go, show that there were 191 such companies at the close of 1886-87, almost all in the Madras Presidency, being mostly small benefit societies, of a speculative and not infrequently fraudulent character. A great number of these companies was started in 1885-86 in Madras, collapsing after a year or two. One hundred and fifteen ceased to work in 1887-88. Three new companies being added, there were 79 such companies at the close of the year.

7. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were :

Province.	Fees.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	5,479 2 0	632 0 0
Bombay	8,362 8 0	1,046 14 0
Madras	8,081 14 0	1,753 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,200 0 0	.....
Punjab	1,200 14 0	.....
Central Provinces ... ..	.....	.....
Burma	290 0 0	.....
Assam	150 0 0	.....
Mysore State	689 0 9	503 6 3
Bangalore	431 0 0	.....
Total	26,884 6 9	3,935 4 3

• Government of Madras.
 " Bombay.
 " Bengal.
 " the North-Western Provinces
 and Oudh.
 " the Punjab.
 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 " Burma.
 " Assam.
 " Ajmere.
 " Coorg.
 Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.